Hospital — 1924.

South Carolina.

NEGROES HAVE NEW HOSPITAL

Institution Opens in Waverley Soon.

1-4-24

A new hospital will be ready for use for the benefit of negroes of Columbia and Richland county by January 10. The institution will be known as the Waverley hospital and is located at the corner of Hampton and Pine streets in Waverley. It includes most of the vacant lot and the old Child's mansion which was purchased in 1920 by Dr. N. A. Jenkins, who moved to Columbia about that time to practice medicine. The new hospital will be under the direction of Dr. Jenkins, who is well known among the negro physicians of the state. He will be assisted in the general work of the hospital by Columbia physicians, as the institution will be open to any physician who may have a patient for hospital service.

The Waverley hospital is the third hospital in the city for negroes. The Good Samaritan hospital on Gregg street serves a great need in the life of the negro people and there is also a hospital on the grounds of Benedict college to which many negro patients are sent.

The new hospital in Waverley grew out of the mass meetings held last summer, when an association was formed which is now intact. It is said that the Waverley hospital has been promised the cooperation of the board of directors of the Columbia hospital

Negroes Have New Hospital

Norfolk Journal & Guide

1-19-24

Columbia, S. C.—A. N. P.—The Waverley Hospital at the corner of Hampton and Pine streets, was opened Thursday, under the direction of Dr. N. A. Jenkins, one of the most prominent physicians of the state. The Waverley hospital is the third hospital in the city for Negroes, the other two are the Good Samaritan and the Benedict.

ave New Hospital In South Carolina

Pittsburgh Courier

1-26-24

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 24. — (By A. N. P.) The Waverley hospital, at the corner of Hampton and Pine streets, was opened Thursday under the direction of Dr. N. A. Jenkins, one of the most prominent physicians of the state. The Waverley hospital is the third hospital in the city for Negroes, the other two ar the Good Samaritan and the Benedict.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

Special to The State.

Greenwood, May 27.—Dedicatory exercises of Brewer Hospital for Negroes, which has recently completed at a cost of $20,000, were held in the chapel of Brewer Normal school Sunday afternoon. The principal address was made by the Rev. Fred L. Brownlee of New York, secretary of the American Missionary association, under whose supervision the hospital will be operated. Others who took part in the program were: The Rev. D. H. Sims, vice president of Allen university, Columbia; Dr. S. C. Hodges, George T. Barnes, secretary of the Greenwood chamber of commerce; Mayor Howard B. Ellis, Dr. S. W. Page, secretary of the Greenwood County Medical association; the Rev. S. C. Campbell and the Rev. J. W. Douglass.

The hospital was made possible by an appropriation of $15,000 by the American Missionary association and an equal sum subscribed by local white and colored citizens. The institution is in charge of Nurse Ruth Lee, a graduate of Lincoln hospital, New York.

HOSPITAL FOR COLORED MAY BE ERECTED HERE

Anderson Medical Society Gives Its Endorsement to The Undertaking.

With a view of eventually building a hospital for colored people in this city, Dr. Johnson, local colored physician, W. I. Peek and others appeared today at noon before the Anderson Medical Society to obtain the endorsement and advice of that body. The society, after fully discussing the need of a hospital for colored people here, unanimously endorsed the idea.

The undertaking is in its infancy, it was explained by those appearing before the society. Before proceeding further with the project, they deemed it advisable to secure the advice and endorsement of the society, it was explained. Members of the society expressed themselves as being favorably impressed with the undertaking.

Dr. J. O. Sanders, Dr. W. H. Nardin and Dr. J. R. Young were appointed as a committee to confere with those interested in the project.

No announcement as to definite plans for the hospital building, nor the probable amount of money which will likely be expended in its construction, was made today

The meeting of the society was that organization's regular monthly session. Dr. J. R. Young presented a very unusual case which was discussed at length by the members.

The society endorsed the work of the board of health of this city and urged that the board continue the operation of the department with a practicing physician and a veterinarian in the respective positions. They expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the manner in which the health work is being carried out here.

COLORED HOSPITAL PLANS PERFECTED

Movement Is Launched And Officers Are Elected To Promote Colored Hospital In Anderson —Campaign To Start At Once.

Definite plans have been launched for the promotion of a colored hospital in Anderson. These plans were discussed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colored Hospital association held Tuesday at Davis Hall, where election of officers was held. The officers are as follows: Rev. H. C. Anderson, president; J. R. Bolden, vice-president; O. S. Quick, secretary; Alice Webb, assistant secretary; C. L. Davis, treasurer; Mary J. M. Earle, general manager and W. I. Peek, chairman of the finance committee.

Under the plans devised every colored man and woman in the county will be given an opportunity to contribute to establishment of this institution in Anderson. A county-wide campaign will be put on within a few days for members. It is announced the membership fee will be one dollar.

Hospital — 1924 Alabama.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL GREATEST ACHIEV

Standing, figuratively at least, in the shadow of the Confederate Capitol, where Jefferson Davis held forth as president of the "Rebel States" and in Democratic Alabama is one of the greatest achievements of this Republican administration, United States Veteran hospital No. 91.

This institution, popularly known as the Tuskegee hospital because it is located adjacent to the famous Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, was erected at a cost of a trifle more than $2,500,000 appropriated by the Republican administration in order that Colored veterans of the great World war, suffering from lack of attention in the hospitals of the Southland, might have a place of their own, where they could be treated and might recuperate from the wounds and other disabilities resulting from the ravages of war, in which they went forward to fight for the liberty and democracy of the world.

While nearly everyone remembers the vicious fight waged by Southern Bourbons for white control of the hospital, a circumstance which made it a storm center in the daily and weekly press for months, few who have not seen it have had any conception of the magnificence and scope of this wonderful plant. It is second to none of its kind in America. With 27 permanent buildings situated on a beautiful tract of 464 acres adjoining the campus of Tuskegee institute, it provides accommodations for 600 patients, representing a larger bed capacity than any of the 19 hospitals erected by the government except those located in New York city and Milwaukee, Wis., which have a bed capacity of 612. Every possible modern facility is provided for the care and cure of our disabled veterans."

In the hospital today are 551 ex-service men receiving treatment for ailments of various kinds. Of this number more than 300 are suffering from tuberculosis in some form, having succumbed to the too frequent inhalation of poisonous gases or to the prevalent unhealthful conditions under which they were forced to live upon their return to the United States. Approximately 200 are victims of mental disorders brought on by shell shock and similar rigors experienced in the front line trenches.

Because of the prevalence of consumption, the institution was originally designed as a tuberculosis hospital. The plans were outlined by leading tuberculosis specialists of the country. The patients are housed in buildings erected according to plans peculiarly adapted to aid in the treatment of the great white plague so that the victims are provided with the main and most effective weapons against the disease—fresh air and strong sunshine. These combating elements furnished by nature are supplemented by the other members of the famous anti-tuberculosis quartet—skillful treatment at the hands of physicians especially trained to treat the ailment and nourishing food prepared under the direct supervision of expert dieticians.

In another sector of the main building and in another group of buildings are those who are suffering from mental diseases. These in like manner are under the care of neurologists and psychiatrists who outline the treatment designed to effect a cure and complete restoration of the mental faculties.

Becomes a General Hospital

Recently the hospital has been honored by being designated as one of the 16 general hospitals of the service, the change coming as a direct result of the efficient record made by the staff in attendance. This enlarement in the field of service has brought it to patients suffering from almost every known form of disease and caused the accession of additional specialists and physicians versed in the various general fields.

Many eligible veterans are ignorant of the hospitals' availability.

It is predicted by authorities that hospital No. 91 will either have to be enlarged or additional hospitals built as soon as Negro ex-service men, many of who mare suffering in the South and other sections of the country, learn that under the provisions of the Reed Johnson bill recently passed by congress cumbersome red tape is cut away and offers hospital service free to every veteran without requiring proof that illness necessarily originated during the war. White ex-soldiers are availing themselves largely of this opportunity, in fact proportionately white soldiers hospitalized have a ratio over ours of 10 to 1. Approximately 2,000,000 white soldiers participated in the war. Four hundred fifty thousand or roughly 20 per cent as many of our men were called to the ranks. Twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty-six whites are receiving hospital service. About 800 Colored are in government hospitals, a ratio of about 1½ per cent for the Colored as against 10 per cent for the whites. It is probable that many ex-service men who could have this expert hospital service free of charge are silently suffering in ignorance of the haven their government offers.

The Crack Personnel

Aside from the grandeur of the buildings, the excellence of their appointments and the spic and span appearance of the expansive grounds the thing which swells the visitor's heart with pride is the staff. The hospital is manned from top to bottom by a Colored personnel. Specialists, physicians, surgeons and nurses, trained in the best schools and hospitals in the country, all of whom have demonstrated their fitness by passing a rigid civil service examination, together with more than 200 civilian employees are under the command of Lt. Col. Joseph H. Ward. There are at present 17 physicians.

Assisting Col. Ward, whose title is medical officer in charge, in the executive departments of the institution are Major Frederick A. Stokes, who occupies the important position of executive medical officer, and Walter S. Burke, business executive. Chief Nurse Esther J. Bullock of Chicago, with her aid Miss A. J. Gears of Rhode Island, heads the staff of 46 nurses and numerous orderlies and attendants. Commendatory comment on the efficiency of the nursing staff is heard on every side. John H. Calhoun, who gained fame as the first Colored clerical employee to report for duty at the hospital while it was still under white control, and whose appearance was the signal for a Klan rally, has risen to the position of chief clerk. Joseph M. Lugas, a Tuskegee man, is registrar. T. H. Rooney, formerly of the veterans' bureau in Washington, is property custodian. Miss A. B. Dixon, as dietician, has complete charge of kitchens, dining rooms and the scientific preparation of all food, a task of considerable magnitude. She is assisted by Misses White and Williams.

On the medical side Dr. J. D. Nelson is chief of the extensive T. B. service. Dr. Charles R. Humbert heads the pathological and X-ray service. He is assisted by J. B. Garrett and Miss Nellie B. Robinson both of Boston. Dr. George W. Moore is chief of the neuro-pyschiatric department; Dr. John T. Anderson is surgical specialist. Dr. H. F. Dacis is chief of occupational and physiotherapy, electrotherapy, etc. Frank E. Gerran is pharmacist. A. B. Yates is superintendent of grounds. Prof. Thomas C. Lykes has charge of the hospital school. Richard W. Thompkins is contact officer and Mrs. Sadie M. Peterson, formerly attached to the Harlem library in New York, has developed a reading room and library which is a point of interest to the patients and staff alike.

The entire staff of physicians is as follows: Lt. Col. J. H. Ward, Indianapolis; Major Frederick A. Stokes, Indianapolis; Dr. George W. Moore, Nashville; Dr. W. F. Howard, Chicago and Mississippi; Dr. S. O. Johnson, Boston; Dr. H. F. Davis, Boston and Virginia; Dr. Drue King, Augusta, Ga.; Dr. Alfred D Simington, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. T. T Tilden, Texas; Dr. O. R. Sheffield Washington, D. C.; Dr. John T. Anderson of Kansas City General hospital; Dr. George T. Branch, North Carolina; Dr. W. S. Taylor, Pennsylvania; Dr. B. G. McKenzie, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles R. Humbert, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Prince P. Parker, New York; Dr. W. E. Shallowhorn, Texas. Dr. T. B. Davis of Florence, S. C., is chief of the dental service, while associated with him is Dr. B. D. Boyd of Washington, D. C.

Operated Like Big Business

One of the interesting bureaus is that of business executive, a position held by Walter S. Burke, a native of Virginia, but who has for some years resided in Washington, D. C. His department in the language of the general order establishing it entrusts to him the procurement, storage and issue of all commodities. He is the chief purchasing agent and in charge of all personnel except the medical; disburses all money, is comptroller, accountant, has charge of the laundry, garage, and is superintendent of buildings and grounds. It costs approximately $750,000 a year to run the hospital. Among some of the items are $400,000 salaries, subsistence $200,000, maintenance $127,000, repairs, etc., $13,000. In these activities he is directly responsible to Col. Ward. Mr. Burke, who is a graduate of Howard and Case School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, brings to the task training and ability of a high order which together with a gift for detail and a large amount of enthusiasm is enabling him to measure up to his many responsibilities.

Col. Ward Oustanding Character

To take over an institution of this size and scope, representing millions in values, supervising the expenditure of $700,000 a year, developing a staff and personnel who not only could effective and efficiently carry on the work, but who could function together harmoniously for the general good of the organization is admittedly a man's job. No such administrative experience had ever been had by any member of the group. There was grace and honest doubt in the minds of many government officials as to the ability of a Colored man with the limited experience which they necessarily had had to conduct such a project. No other government hospital called for the many sided leadership which the Tuskegee hospital did. Not only must its commandant be professionally capable, but also he must bring to the duty business ability and the qualities of an ambassador. With hostile whites bitterly viewing the change, with critical Negroes carefully eyeing the situation the position had a complicated aspect which called for a rare degree of tact and common sense.

The success of Col. Ward in the conduct of this mammoth institution is not only a great object lesson in the Race's capacity for executive responsibility, but more; it is a tribute, as Col. Ward modestly explains, "to the loyalty and fine spirit of cooperation which the men and women on the staff and in the personnel have given. There could have been no finer demonstration of devotion to duty and loyalty to a cause. My associates have worked as though they realized that not only them personally, but the entire group was on trial and whatever success we have had was due to that spirit."

President Coolidge himself, who has closely followed the fortunes of the hospital, regards is "as the finest recognition yet given of the professional merit of the Negro race."

A Training Institution.

The institution while primarily a hospital is more than this—it is a vocational training school. Those patients whose mental and physical conditions permit are under the tutelage of highly trained vocational teachers and spend much time learning to do some one thing well by which they can make a living upon being discharged from the hospital. These many whose disabilities will prevent them from following their former means of securing a livelihood are taught to make baskets, sweaters, beautiful beaded bags, to make chair bottoms and engage in other branches of handicraft by which they can make a living in a manner which will not further impair their weakened conditions. Agriculture has been found to be beneficial in occupying the minds of some and they tend gardens and raise chickens.

In conjunction with the vocational work is instruction in academic subjects ranging from the "three Rs" to a more complicated variety. The literary and vocational training are closely co-ordinated and carried out in a manner somewhat similar to the method inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington and which is now in vogue at Tuskegee. Thus when men are discharged as physically fit to mingle with society, they are also better fit mentally in many instances to take their places in the great social family. Many who entered the hospital unable to read and write will be discharged simultaneously from the hospital and the ranks of the illiterate and will be able to sign their names instead of "making their mark;" to read and understand what has been read in an intelligent manner and thus be better prepared to assume the duties and rights of American citizenship.

President Dedicates Hospital

The dedication of the institution was held Feb. 12, 1923. The exercises were held in the chapel of the Tuskegee institute. Col. Edward Clifford, undersecretary of the treasury, presided.

President Calvin Coolidge, then vice president of the United States, was the principal speaker. He referred to the appropriateness of the erection of the hospital, praised the loyalty of the Negro in America and the courage and valor of the Negro soldiers in the great World war and declared:

"For the service of the Negro race at home and abroad during the war they have the everlasting gratitude of America. They have justified Abraham Lincoln."

Speaking of the need of America, the president declared that:

"It is well for all of us who must live together as Americans, whatever our race or creed may be, constantly to remember the words of Lincoln: 'We are not enemies but friends! We must not be enemies.' Those who create any kind of hatred are not ministering to the public welfare. We have come out of a war with a desire and a determination to live at peace with the world. Out of a common suffering and a common sacrifice there came a new meaning to our common citizenship. Our greatest need is to live in harmony, in friendship and in good will, not seeking an advantage over each other, but all trying to serve each other. In that spirit let us dedicate this hospital and dedicate ourselves to the service of our country. To do that wisely, patiently and tolerantly is to show by the discharge of our duties our indispensable title to fellow citizenship with Lincoln."

Greatest Achievement

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute and president of the National Negro Business league, represented the Negro race at this service. Among other things he said:

"I am glad to see that this hospital has absolutely no earmarks of inferiority. It is as good as the very best. This hospital marks the greatest achievement of our government in so busy a season except the fact that the government has generally, national as well as state and local, are favorably dis-

posed toward the Negro and are anxious to see that he has a fair and equal chance with other American citizens. No one who saw the conditions under which Negroes as well as other soldiers lived and worked and fought in France—and many of them died—could wish for these black heroes anything less

"I am sure nothing could have brought Vice President Coolidge from Washington in so busy a season except the fact that the government of our Negro Business league, represented the Negro race in American ice. Among other things he said: to President Harding as well as to those who handled our affairs, our most sincere appreciation and grati-

best our nation can appropriate provide. I hope and pray that this institution may live long and accomplish large service in restoring our boys to health and strength."

Other addresses were delivered by Governor Brandon of Alabama; Roger E. McDonald of the United States veterans' bureau, trained at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute; General R. E. Steiner of the American Legion, and Dr. William Charles White, chairman of the hospitalization committee appointed by the secretary of the treasury.

Hospital Becomes Storm Center

Following in the wake of this impressive dedication was an announcement that the personnel at the institution would be white, with the exception of cooks and scullions. White doctors and white nurses with Negro maids to do the actual work would have charge of the patients. Colonel R. H. Stanley, a native Alabaman, was placed in charge of the post and trouble began. The announcement and the appointment brought forth vigorous protests from Negro leaders and organizations. President Harding harkened unto these protests and signified his intention of manning the hospital with Negroes, but the institution opened with white surgeons, white guards, white clerks and accountants and Negro nurses.

This arrangement from the beginning proved equally as unsatisfactory and the indignation meeting continued and protests continued to make their way to the White House. Increased pressure was brought to bear upon the administraton and after a series of conferences with Race leaders, President Harding announced that the hospital would be placed under a Negro personnel which was being selected at that time and in accordance with this announcement Negroes began qualifying for the positions.

The Republican Party on Trial

This brought fire from the Democratic Southern whites who were determined Negroes should occupy only servile positions, but the crux of the situation was reached when a Negro accountant appeared on the scene July 3, 1923, to take a position then held by a white woman. He was denied quarters, but for the day was given work, being later ordered off the grounds.

Here the Ku Klux Klan made its appearance in the controversy and on the evening of July 3 in their cowardly garb and manner paraded in the community and town of Tuskegee in the effort to intimidate the Negro citizenry and especially those who had contemplated accepting positions at the hospital.

The demonstration proved to be another "lost cause" and Negro workers continued to arrive. Committees were sent to the White House by the white citizens to register protests and so critical were conditions and such a quandary occasioned that General Hines, director of the United States Veterans' bureau, made a trip to Tuskegee to investigate the situation. He held conferences with the citizens of the town and inspected the hospital and returned to Washington, reserving his decision until a later date. In the meantime, Negro clerks continued to arrive—but no Negro physician.

Coolidge Defies the Klan

Hardly had the "national mourning day" passed before the fight was renewed. Committees from both sdies conferred with the president and each side in turn claimed a glorious victory.

Everyone was awaiting the decision of the silent man in the White House. During these days of absolute silence and searing uncertainty there was evident a faith among Colored people that President Coolidge would not be intimidated by the Klan.

Then like a thunderbolt came the president's decision that the original plan to officer the hospital with a complete Negro personnel would be carried out in full and the earliest possible time. The Klan had failed. Coolidge had kept faith with the Negro and had reinstated and re-established the Republican party as the "party of Abraham Lincoln."

In due course of time, Col. Joseph H. Ward, who as a soldier in the World war distinguished himself and rose to the rank of major, was appointed as medical officer in charge and a complete Negro personnel was rounded out.

At the present time every position, executive and otherwise, is held by members of our group, including tuberculosis specialists, neurologists, psychiatrists, x-ray experts and bacteriologists.

Under the personnel, the work of the hospital is making rapid progress and the patients are happy, contented and enjoying the best of care at the hands of members of their own Race who are inherently interested in their welfare.

So successful has Dr. Ward been in managing the hospital, together with his splendid war record, the war departmnet has promoted him to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Officers Reserve corps of the United States army.

An inspection of the institution with its well appointed buildings, beautiful grounds and winding concrete roads and strictly modern facilities in the hands of capable men and women of our own Race bears out the opinion of Dr. Moton, that it is "the greatest achievement of our government for the Negro race in America since emancipation."

It is likewise a monument to the Negro soldiers who served in the great World war. And it is significant to note that such an achievement was accomplished by a Republican administration and the great victory in the personnel controversy was attained through the fair-mindedness and fearlessness of Calvin Coolidge, the Republican candidate for president of the United States. COOLIDGE KEPT THE FAITH.

VINDICATION OF DR. R. R. MOTON ONE OF NOTABLE DEVELOPMENTS OF YEAR

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—(By A. N. P.)—One of the notable developments of the year has been the vindication of Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, as regards his firm convictions and attitude with reference to conditions at the United States Veterans Hospital No. 91 at Tuskegee.

It will be remembered that a tremendous flood of unfavorable public sentiment surrounded Dr. Moton during a period of last year when the subject of personnel got a national airing. There were a number of individuals and a number of newspapers extremely uncordial in their attitude and one of the most critical periods in the history of the group. In the midst of all, Dr. Moton was silent as the sphinx. This naturally gave rise to wild rumors. Subsequent events have disclosed that practically all of the rumors were false. Events further disclose that Dr. Moton had a definite program which he was firmly set on working out for the best interests of all concerned.

The late President Harding had decided certain matters with reference to the hospital, and these facts were made public: following his death, President Coolidge, who had been the principal speaker as Vice-President at the dedication of the hospital, became thoroughly interested personally in the welfare of the hospital, and it was soon discovered that the policy of the President would be in keeping with the fundamental reasons for establishing the big $3,000,000 hospital.

Dr. J. H. Ward Takes Control

Some months ago Dr. Joseph H. Ward, of Indianapolis, was called into official relation with the hospital, and a few weeks ago, Dr. Ward was promoted to have complete charge of the hospital, and the transition to an entire racial personnel was complete. The best part of all is that the white people of the South, and in and about Tuskegee, are as highly pleased now as are the people of colored America.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in a recent issue of The Crisis, declares that hats must be taken off to Dr. Moton. This unusual opinion from Dr. DuBois has caused nation-wide editorial comment "seconding the motion." Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, and President of the Negro Sanhedrin, is among those who second the statement of Dr. DuBois in a long article, in which very fitting comment of his own is included.

Tuskegee Institute, the child of Booker T. Washington's genius, and which institution has as the successor of Dr. Washington, Dr. Moton, is entering upon the most successful year of its career. It is very evident, according to the overwhelming trend of public opinion, that Dr. Moton has entered upon the greatest period of his modest efforts to be of service to the members of his race. Those who talk with Dr. Moton realize that he has a high sense of responsibility, and pursues his tasks with utter abandon of selfish motives.

Robert R. Moton © A.N.P.

Hospital — 1924. Alabama.

Dr. Crossland of Missouri Charged With Intriguing For Job as Hospital Head

Peculiar Political Chicanery Is Alleged Against Him, Including Anonymous Letters to Washington Officials Dr. Moton Opposes Crossland's Ambitions.

(By Staff Correspondent of The Age).

Washington, D. C.—Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of St. Joseph, Mo., whose removal from the Negro Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., has been asked, is accused of playing a peculiar game of politics to win the appointment of superintendent. To support their charge that Crossland has been guilty of intrigue those seeking his dismissal have produced letters written by the physician to United States Senators and other high Government officials, and said to be of an incriminating nature.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, is one of the chief protestants against a continuance of Dr. Crossland's presence at Tuskegee. This was made known when the head of Tuskegee recently sent the following telegram to A. L. Holsey, his secretary, who happened to be in the East:

"Developments to-day make it imperative that this man be ordered from here at once otherwise there will be more serious trouble than anything yet had. This is due to developments to-day. Has done some things which might cause his immediate arrest. Even more serious complications may arise if he is not removed. Urge this for me.

(Signed) "R. R. MOTON."

The possibility of a Negro becoming superintendent of the Veterans Hospital in the future is no secret. The report going the rounds is that Major Ward of Indianapolis, recently appointed head surgeon of the hospital, will assume executive control upon the retirement of Dr. Griffith, the present commanding officer, who is highly spoken of by Negroes. The National Negro Medical Association has not favored Dr. Crossland for the place, and in his efforts to land the plum he has been playing a lone hand.

Some of the correspondence submitted to Washington officials to prove that Crossland has been guilty of intrigue follows:

"Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
"January 2, 1924.

'Prof. R. Powell,
'1828—6th Street, N. W.,
"Washington, D. C.
"Dear Powell:—

"Mail this letter in Washington, D. C. It takes all of this to win, for things are not as they should be here. I am still outside of my office. See my friends and have them to help me; Congressman Faust, Senator Spencer, Congressman Love and Congressman Sid Rhodes. You might also see Congressman Dyer."

The letter produced above was anonymous.

The following communication was sent to General Frank T. Hines in charge of the Veterans' Bureau, at Washington:

"P. O. Box 253,
"Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
"Dec. 29, 1923.

"My dear Gen. Hines:

"Transferred here for duty Nov. 27, 1923. Discounting the unusual and pleasant reception of my first arrival, my second arrival took place December 8, 1923; and on my heels came your instructions as to the kind of consideration to be given me; that made it possible for me to function in a more congenail atmosphere. Since that time I have been constantly busy with affairs which have been hanging fire and greatly impeding the progress of the hospital for several months. A disciplinary board was formed by the Commanding Officer, I was appointed chairman by him, assisted by Dr. D. B. Boyd (dentist) and Dr. S. O. Johnson (physician), colored ex-service men; the purpose being to check unrest and disquieting tendencies among colored personnel. We are bringing out of confusion and chaos a more agreeable situation.

"The Commanding Officer has been greatly disturbed. I told him it would be an easy matter to adjust difficulties as I understand the men and women of my race. The situation is greatly relieved and all seem to realize the necessity of having the differences and business affairs of the hospital adjusted within the limitations of the race who is most interested.

"We were very successful in arranging Christmas greetings for the ex-service men—about 250. I was Chairman of the Program Committee and it was a great pleasure to direct the activities. It was a wonderful success. There are three white physicians here—the Commanding Officer, Executive Officer (Dr. Geo. L. Johnson) and Drs. Bell and Thornton; two of whom are doing some medical work; 99.9% of the clerical and other work being done by colored people.

"I have had an opportunity to transact some business in the town of Tuskegee—the bank, drugstore and otherwise—and find the white people most cordial and I hear on every side that they are ready and expect daily that the hospital will be turned over to colored people, to whom it belongs.' The C. O. said to me that the matter of talking of doing injury to colored people on the part of the whites was purely bluff. I have learned that it was never in mind to frighten; simply the whites wanted to hold the jobs. The better class of whites now feel that the few whites still there should get out of the way and turn it over to the colored people.

I am thoroughly convinced that the time has come for a colored man to assume responsibility and let us go on with it. We are prepared now and there would be no way to break down with the class of colored physicians we have here. They are all high type men and because of my longer years of experiences they regard me as the Dean; our relations are harmonious; they are cultured, educated medical gentlemen. I have endeavored at all times to be the balance wheel.

"There are many, many things down here that would make this a real hospital; as it is, it doesn't seem to be a hospital; noise, no business system in departments on the part of those who handle affairs and in fact, nothing but a miscellaneous, confused, would-be hospital—beautiful buildings within whose wall is no comparison with the real hospital which the Government operates. It takes trained individuals with experience of the best type to stabilize hospitals; and it would take two years of close scrutiny to rectify the mistakes made here and the lack of proper interest and efficient leadership and management.

"It is regrettable, Gen. Hines, to tell you that men in the N-P wards have dirks, guns and rocks; and at the same time there is likely to be happenings among the ex-service men (N-P) that would be a blot agains tthe hospital from which the whole race would recoil. I am sure the time has come for the hospital, well equipped, to be turned over to us and there will be no doubt about making it a wonderful success. Our Surgical end, also the N-P and the T. B. Departments are well cared for. The physicians are well qualified for this service.

"I feel that my race will soon owe a debt of gratitude which it will never be able to pay. The physicians will have cause to be proud of the fact that you gave them this glorious opportunity.

"Dr. Geo. L. Johnson, the executive officer, seems to be well liked by all of the colored physicians and personnel in general. In discussing with him the desire of the colored people to obtain colored personnel, I asked him if the time should come that in some capacity he and I should be called upon to work close together what would be his attitude. He said he would be very glad to work with me. The Executive Officer, Dr. Geo. L. Johnson, is a Major from Overseas, a man perhaps 40 or 45 and is the gentleman who carried you from the Imperial Hotel in Atlanta to the hospital at Greenville, South Carolina. I did not go into details because I could not afford to take chances. The verdict rests with you. I am not in any way disturbed or upset through fear of any kind. I wish to say, that I hope that the prominence of any colored men, locally or otherwise, injecting himself into the affairs of the hospital will not influence you, as outside interference is not acceptable to the colored physicians and nurses who have been here and have borne the burden in the heat of the day.

"Now, General, I wish to exercise patience. I have made friends with the physicians here; they like me and we stand together. I am quite sure that I have waited a good, long time—from July 25th. I have not forgotten that pleasant afternoon when I was slated to start as the executive officer. I have met each and every requirement; and I do hope that my embarrassment to linger and wait be of as short duration as possible. Five months is a long time to sit on the anxious seat; yet I have abiding faith in you. I have gone through a thousand deaths and it was sweet to be loyal to the cause of the men in whom I have faith. The way is clear now. If you will please give the other men a berth at the earliest possible moment I am quite sure that Dr. G. L. Johnson and myself with the colored doctors can work beautifully together.

"Please remember that I am friendly with everybody here but that there is a powerful, local, ambitious individual of my race whose influence is great and who seeks every opportunity to bring about a change in my official career; but the moment that I am given authority he will bow and cooperate as he has promised. I turn to you and ask that I sit on the anxious seat no longer than you can most speedily arrange matters. My whole heart and plans are in the work in which I am engaged here and can manage most successfully if you will go on with the plans. Everything I have touched here has been most acceptable. If you want a written statement from the colored physicians, or any one else, I will be glad to furnish it.

"The C. O. on Christmas morning addressing a delegation of colored physicians and dentists, of which I was chairman, stated to us that there wasn't a man in the delegation that he would "swap" or trade for any man. He especially complimented me for the management of the Christmas affairs of the 250 colored ex-service men. We had a beautiful evening; in the neighborhood of 500 people.

"Do the best you can. I shall ever be thankful and grateful.

"Sincerely yours."

Flirts With Hiram Johnson

"Washington, D. C.
"January 2, 1924.

'Honorable Hiram Johnson,
'U. S. Senator,
'Washington, D. C.
'My dear Senator:—

"I am dropping you this hint if you really mean to run for the nomination of President and have some support from the colored people, I would advise you to send this letter to your manager, Mr. Hitchcock, and have him see personally Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, who was a delegate-at-large from Missouri and who will go back again. He was also U. S. Minister some years ago. He knows the colored ex-service men all over the U. S. Had charge of the vocational training of the colored men in the Veterans' Bureau for three years. He is now stationed at the Tuskegee Hospital, Alabama. I understand he is very much dissatisfied. He is the best prepared man in the colored race with friends almost in every State in the Union. He has never accepted a dollar from anyone in politics. If you could get your manager, Mr. Hitchcock, to see him you might be able to get a following that no other man has had. He

is stronger than any other man you could get.

"Please do not take a band wagon to see him. He is very peculiar in his way, strong in his likes and dislikes. He is highly intelligent.

(Signed) "A Friend of Yours."

Expresses Impatience to Sen. Spencer.

Crossland is charged with sending the following letter to Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri:

"Box 253,
"Tuskegee Institute Alabama,
"January 2, 1924

"I came down here to be Executive Officer. A white man from Georgia is holding my place. If he were a Northern white man he would gladly get out of the way.

"Please have General Hines to act without delay. I have been here over a month and ready in every way and prepared to not only take care of that office, but any other matter about the hospital here. There is nothing to fear here now. I have been honored by the colored physicians here by being elected, unanimously, as president of the Medical and Surgical Association, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.

"You ought to be able to imagine how humiliating it is that General Hines should have me standing around here waiting for more than a month to be given my position, with no place to even hang my hat or coat as an office. If this matter becomes known to the colored people of the country, it will be disastrous both ways. My patience has gone far enough. Please have some understanding with him and something must be done before ten days, otherwise, I can't stand it.

"This man here, Dr. Griffith, the Commanding Officer, is one of the most tricky, scheming southern men you ever saw in your life. He and I get along tho. None of the colored doctors want to work under him. Please be careful and tell General Hines that this man has a way in which he reaches Central Office and gets every bit of the information which comes from this end. Dr. Rogers, medical officer in charge at Central Office, bears watching.

"I cannot continue to do this all night duty as if I were some insignificant night watchman. Please see General Hines; tell him I know that he wants to do the right thing and have me relieved from this night duty and let me go to my place as Executive Officer within the next ten days.

"Very respectfully,
"Dr. J. R. A. CROSSLAND."

What Dr. Crossland did to prompt Dr. Moton to send an urgent telegram demanding the physician's instant removal has not been made public.

Crossland is not generally regarded as a shining example of discretion. While U. S. Minister to Liberia he was one of the principals in a shooting affray in which a woman was involved.

Public Scandal May Result From Row at Vets' Hospital

American Legion Demands Congressional Inquiry into Whole Matter

Suffering in the stench and filth which they themselves created, Major R. R. Moton, erstwhile discredited leader and principal at Tuskegee Institute and Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, deposed special assistant in the Veterans Bureau, are again in the eyes of the public relative to the Hospital built by the Government at Tuskegee.

According to the latest report from Alabama, all is not well at the Government's two million dollar "white elephant." Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, who left the Veterans Bureau for a position at the hospital in Tuskegee, according to unconfirmed reports, has been ordered to Washington, where, it is reported, the sad news of his dismissal from the service will be broken to him.

Dr. Crossland is supposed to have left Tuskegee last Saturday, but he could not be located for an interview up to Friday, although he is in the city.

Dr. Crossland's leaving can possibly be considered a victory for Major Moton; for the Doctor and the Major have not been such good neighbors since the doctor was sent to Tuskegee.

According to a New York Age news item, a telegram which was sent by Dr. Moton, throws some light on the situation. The telegram, which came into the possesion of The Age, is as follows:

Developments today make it imperative that this man be ordered from here at once, otherwise there will be more serious trouble than anything yet had. This is due to developments today. Has done some things which might cause his immediate arrest. Even more serious complications may arise if he is not removed. Urgent this for me.

(Signed) R. R. Moton.

According to a rumor in Washington, Crossland's ambition to become executive head of the hospital, cluttered up the appointment of a Negro commanding officer and held up a full Negro personnel. Last summer when the fight was being waged for the Negro personnel, Crossland agreed in a letter to the Director to be willing to go to Tuskegee with "some good white men" and thus settle the whole matter. He claimed that if he was sent there, he could quiet the demand for a complete Negro personnel.

He was finally sent to take a minor position in the hospital over the protest of the National Medical Association. He became very impatient and kept the mails to Washington hot with his diatribe.

That all was not well with the Doctor (who came into fame through sensational charges made by his wife, No. 3, that he had a "Baby Doll" in Chicago) is proved by the following letter to Senator Spencer, which was also published in The Age.

Box 253,
Tuskegee Institute Ala.
January 2, 1924.

I came down here to be Executive Officer. A white man from Georgia is holding my place. If he were a Northern white man he would gladly get out of the way.

Please have General Hines to act without delay. I have been here over a month and ready in every way and prepared to not only take care of that office, but any other matter about the hospital here. There is nothing to fear here now. I have been honored by the colored physicians here by being elected, unanimously, as president of the Medical and Surgical Association, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.

You ought to be able to imagine how humiliating it is that General Hines should have me standing around here waiting for more than a month to be given my position, with no place to even hang my hat or coat as an office. If this matter becomes known to the colored people of the country, it will be disastrous both ways. My patience has gone far enough. Please have some understanding with him and something must be done before ten days, otherwise, I can't stand it.

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I cannot continue to do this all night duty as if I were some insignificant night watchman. Please see General Hines; tell him I know that he wants to do the right thing and have me relieved from this night duty and let me go to my place as Executive Office within the next ten days.

Very respectfully,
Dr. J. R. A. CROSSLAND.

Dr. Crossland's call to Washington comes shortly after a trip here of Albion L. Holsey, secretary to Dr. Moton, who, it is claimed, was sent to get the necessary pull to have the Missourian recalled. From all indications, it appears that the cards are now stacked against Dr. Crossland.

Conditions at the Tuskegee hospital are considered a disgrace. There are over fifteen colored doctors there. They are not permitted by Major Griffith now head of the hospital, to occupy the cottages provided for them but are forced to live in the quarters with the laborers and ground attendants. Many of the doctors resenting this, are now living in hotels and private homes in the town of Tuskegee. It is claimed that the whites will not permit the Negroes to occupy the hospital cottages because they expect that the Government, in the final analysis, will employ all white doctors, therefore these cottages are being kept vacant until this is definitely decided; because, you know, no southerner could live in a house once occupied by Negroes.

The colored help in the hospital is divided into two classes; one class, consists of those who are avowedly for a colored personnel, and the other is either luke warm or are willing to accept anything given them by the unscrupulous whites.

The local organizations of the American Legion in this city are demanding a Congressional inquiry into the whole affair. These ex-soldiers are demanding a thorough house cleaning. Whether Mr. Coolidge and his Republican colleagues will risk an investigation into this matter cannot now be forecast.

The Tuskegee Hospital issue has thoroughly disgusted the masses of Negroes and has caused more discontent among the voters than any recent issue. It is a case of damned if you do, and damned if you don't. If the white head is retained, the Republican leaders fear the resentment of Negroes in the coming election; while on the other hand, if they fulfil their promises to the Negroes, there is fear that lily-whites may balk and leave Cal in the soup at the Cleveland convention.

VETERANS HOSPITAL UNDER COLORED CONTROL

(Preston News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Appointment of Dr. Jos. H. Ward, of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., confirmed Thursday at the Veterans' Bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire Negro staff for the first time since the opening.

Dr. Ward, who attained the rank of major, the highest commission gained by a Negro in the World War, succeeds Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white, who comes to the Bureau's central office here.

The appointment of Dr. Ward, medical division officials said, is in line with the policy of placing Negroes on the hospital's staff as fast as competent men could be obtained. The staff at first was made up entirely of white physicians and attendants and it has been gradually replaced until now the whole personnel consists of Negroes. Dr. Griffith will remain at Tuskegee until Dr. Ward who now is acting officer in charge, becomes sufficiently qualified to act alone.

HATTIESBURG, MISS., AMERICAN
JULY 9, 1924.

Tuskegee Hospital in Charge of Negro M. D.'s

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Appointment of Dr. J. H. Ward, a negro of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the U. S. veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, confirmed today at the veterans' bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire negro staff for the first time since its opening. Dr. Ward, who obtained the rank of major, the highest rank gained by a negro during the war, succeeds Dr. Charles Griffis, white, who comes to the bureau's central office here.

The appointment of Dr. Ward, medical division officials said, is in line with the policy of placing negroes on the hospital's staff as fast as competent men could be obtained. The staff at first was made up entirely of white physicians and attendants. Dr. Griffis will remain at Tuskegee until Dr. Ward, who is now acting officer in charge, becomes sufficiently qualified to act alone.

Hospital — 1924. Alabama.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
APRIL 13, 1924

PEACE NOW REIGNS IN HOSPITAL WAR AT TUSKEGEE, ALA

Entente Cordiale Between Negroes and Whites Exists Over Race of Physicians and Nurses

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT THE INSTITUTE

Dr. Talcott Williams, in Speech, Tells Institution Personnel How Its People Can Succeed.

By LESTER A. WALTON
Special Despatch to The World

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 12.—Friendly relations once more exist between the Town of Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute. A year ago this community was seething with racial antagonisms. The situation scarcely could have been more tense. Clashes were momentarily expected in consequence of the bitter controversy then raging over whether the new Government Hospital for Negro war veterans, built on land given by the school, was to be manned by a white or a Negro personnel.

For the first time since Booker T. Washington founded the famous Negro school in the foothills of Alabama the Negro and white people had come to a marked difference of opinion that could not be bridged by compromise. A Klan parade was staged in support of those insistent that white doctors and nurses should serve the Negro ex-service men. Secret Service men were sent to the scene by Washington officials to protect Government property and those in Uncle Sam's employ.

The Clouds Have Passed.

To-day the situation is likened to the calm after a storm. The clouds of racial ill-will have passed away. An entente cordiale again has been established. Peace and good-fellowship reign. Leaders of the movement against the selection of Negro doctors and physicians are no longer in a bellicose mood. They have extended the olive branch to Dr. Moton and his co-workers and pledged future loyal support to the school. Both sides are glad that good feeling prevails and are proceeding on the theory that "To err is human; to forgive is divine."

The hospital for Negro war veterans, which was the bome of contention, is being operated without a hitch. There are 282 patients undergoing treatment. All the executive positions are being filled by Negroes with the exception of three. Dr. Charles M. Griffith and two assistants are the only members of the one-time entire white staff remaining..

Fourteen Negro physicians and thirty-seven nurses are on duty. Major Joseph H. Ward, a Negro physician of Indianapolis, who was a commissioned officer in the Medical Corps and saw service overseas, is now chief surgeon. The white physicians have given up their living quarters in the hospital grounds and sleep in town. There is every reason to believe that before many weeks the promise made by President Harding that the hospital ultimately would be run by Negroes from top to bottom will become a reality.

In an address of welcome made by Dr. Griffith to visiting Negro physicians he stated that Negroes on the staff of the hospital were capable men who were making good and congratulated those who had a hand in their selection.

Thirteenth Annual Clinic.

At the thirteenth annual clinic and seventh annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, prominent white Southern physicians took part. Among those to address the Negro physicians were Dr. H. A. Royster of St. Agnes's Hospital, Raleigh, N. C., and Dr. Harry D. Howe, Surgeon in Chief of Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va. Dr. Frederick R. Greene, chief of the editorial department of the Home Health Publishing Company, Chicago, who formerly was Secretary of the Council on Health and Public Instruction, American Medical Association, also took part.

Among the prominent Negro physicians present were Dr. M. O. Dumas, President-elect, National Medical Association, Washington; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of the School of Public Health and Hygiene Howard University, Washington, and Dr. Henry M. Minton, Superintendent of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia.

Physicians were in attendance from Massachusetts, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina and Kentucky. The clinics were held under the supervision of Dr. John A. Kenny, Superintendent of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Operatons were performed on patients who came from miles around. A class of white students from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., took notes.

White people from the town of Tuskegee and environs occupied half of the platform at the Founder's Day exercises held in commemoration of Booker T. Washington's birthday, April 5. The spacious chapel was filled with students and visitors. Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean Emeritus of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, for many years a close friend of the late Tuskegeean, was the principal speaker.

"Booker T. Washington became a world figure," declared Dr. Williams "He was a national leader. He shaped the opinion of white and black alike. Many opposed his policy and challenged his utterances. Those whom he helped most in both races gave him least and those whom he best served in both races doubted his acts, his ends and broad advice which he brought about for the Nation as a whole in all its parts, its needs and its demands.

Wise and Necessary.

"Rights and duties exist for all. Some great lives assert rights, some still greater discharge duties. Among the great Americans of our day I cannot name one who so surrendered himself to the discharge of duty and sought naught else. He poured out his strength in discharging the duties which came before him, careless of reward, of recognition, of approval and of praise so long as each day's work was met.

"The duties which he pointed out came to be recognized by the general public as both wise and necessary. There were those who doubted, denied, opposed, challenged his purposes, condemned his teaching, attacked his leadership and declared his principles and his purposes a surrender of the present. Too often he came unto his own and his own accepted him not. Many men, the leaders of our day and of the past half century I have known. None had a saner vision, a wider view, a steadier courage, a more impartial judgment.

"This sublime vision of the two races living side by side, each enjoying all the opportunities and privileges of an advancing civilization, neither crossing the path of the other, and both by their ability, their training and their education adding to discovery, to the widening of knowledge, the increase of wealth and the maintenance of peace, each respected and respecting, each finding in their own ranks all that each desire since each would enjoy a common prosperity and uniform privileges. Each would bear fruit after its own kind in art, in letters, in science and in the service of the State for its economic progress.

"Emancipation Washington knew and understood that mere emancipation gave no prosperity in and by itself. Freeing a man accomplishes nothing unless he frees himself from sloth and ignorance. The Negro must be better than the white man, or he could not win. If a white man goes wrong people say every race was wandersrs and wastrels; but if a Negro goes wrong people say 'you cannot do anything with a colored man.'

Must Be Efficient.

"Booker T. Washington saw before others that liberty did not necessarily bring thrift. Ignorance brings industrial inefficiency and on inefficiency no stable economic success can be built. The Southern Negro, like the Western farmer, is not increasing land ownership in the last ten years as fast as in previous decades. Industrial limitations exist in various trades that have come since the war. This is an economic disadvantage for the Negro to which he ma ykeenly awake before his departure. It has continued since.

"Growth in economic efficiency, the purchase of land, the ownership of home, the diversification of industrial training in the new pursuits and methods is as necessary now as a generation ago. The Negro steadily grows in wealth and his realty investments in Northern cities are going on relatively faster than in Southern cities. The early plea which Booker T. Washington made forty years ago for better teaching, better schools and larger expenditure for Negro education is still as much needed as ever for the prosperity of Negro and white alike.

"He was opposed to a Northern migration, but the only way to prevent an American citizen from seeking another dwelling place is to give him where he is as good schools, industrial opportunities and economic openings as he can find anywhere else.

"Every boy or girl you can persuade to go to Tuskegee will find here the best successor Booker T. Washington could have had, whom he would have himself selected. As I compare these two great figures—Washington and Moton—in their influence on their people, on our country and the world, I ask no better prophecy for the future than Booker T. Washington and his successor on this platform."

At the conclusion of Dr. Williams's address he was compelled to make a short speech, thanking the audience for the hearty expression of appreciation shown.

Tuskegee Satisfied With Negro Doctor In Charge.

Some months ago there was a big flare-up in Tuskegee and Macon county over the reported appointment of negro doctors exclusively for the Federal hospital for negroes and when the white chief surgeon received orders to go elsewhere, a meeting of the principal citizens of Tuskegee passed resoltions calling on the government to maintain a white staff at the hospital.

This week, Dr. Griffeth, who succeeded Dr. Stanley as head of the negro soldiers' hospital, was ordered elsewhere and his place will be taken by a negro physician.

Commenting on the transfer and showing the change of public opinion at Tuskegee, Rev. D. W. Haskew, one of the best known white ministers in that part of Alabama, said yesterday:

"During the past year Dr. Griffeth has handled the affairs of the hospital with a master's hand and the Washington office has shown appreciation by giving him an important place there and he will leave in a few days for his new position.

"Dr. Ward, the negro physician put in charge of the hospital, will take charge when Dr. Griffeth is gone. He has been connected with the hospital for about a year and has shown marked ability. He was raised in the back yard of Josephus Daniels and knows the art of courtesy to perfection. He has many admirable qualities and is reputed to be very wealthy. It is thought that if any negro in the United States can handle the situation, he will be the man of the hour."

NATCHEZ, MISS., DEMOCRAT
JULY 9, 1924

NEGRO PHYSICIAN NAMED

TUSKEGEE, Aal., July 8—Notice of the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro of Indianalopis as medical officer in charge of the veterans hospital number 11 has been received here. Dr. Ward served overseas in the medical reserve corps during the world war and attained the rank of major, the highest comission won by any negro officer.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES
Thursday, July 10, 1924

NEGROES NOW IN CHARGE OF TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro, of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the United States veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., confirmed today at the veterans' bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire negro staff for the first time.

Dr. Ward, who attained the rank of major, the highest commission gained by a negro in the World war, succeeds Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white, who

comes to the bureau's central office here.

The appointment of Dr. Ward, medical department officials said, is in line with the policy of placing negroes on the hospital's staff as fast as competent men could be obtained. The staff at first was made up entirely of white physicians and attendants, and it has gradually been replaced until now the whole personnel consists of negroes. Dr. Griffith will remain at Tuskegee until Dr. Ward, who now is acting officer in charge, becomes sufficiently qualified to act alone.

Hospital — 1924. Alabama.

A RACE TRAITOR.

In our opinion, James I. Mitchell, "hat-in-hand, me-too, boss Uncle Tom," is nothing more nor less than a traitor to his race.

The fight for an all-colored personnel for the United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, seemingly was won. At least, the Veteran's Bureau has removed all of the white employees, except twelve, and put colored persons in their places. The removal of these remaining whites and the appointment of a colored commanding officer was expected.

Of course, Dr. Charles M. Griffith, the present commanding officer, would like to retain the position. The most effective means to bring about his retention is to have it appear that the colored people themselves are divided on the question of an all-colored personnel.

Jim Mitchell comes from Virginia, the home of C. Bascom Slemp, the secretary to the President. He claims influence with Secretary Slemp. He is a perfect "Uncle Tom," seeking to ingratiate himself with his master, Commanding Officer Griffith, and thereby gain a promotion from keeper of grounds at this hospital to bookkeeper.

Therefore, Jim Mitchell comes to Washington to lodge a protest against the placing of a colored man at the head of this Government institution. He makes the misrepresentation that the colored people are satisfied with the staff as now composed and there is no need for a change.

This action of Jim Mitchell is comparable to that of Benedict Arnold. But his misrepresentations will amount to naught. The man who paid the expenses of this trip, has spent his money in vain. Secretary Slemp takes pride in the part he played in having General Hines to remove the white employees, who are already gone, and he promises to use his good offices in bringing about the removal of the remaining ones.

Dr. Griffith, we understand, is a 100 per cent improvement on Colonel R. H. Stanley, his predecessor. Certainly there have been no ku klux parades through the hospital grounds since he has been in charge, nor has there been any inciting to riot. But Negroes want, and must have, the opportunities which this hospital afford, the protests of Jim Mitchell to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATL. NEGRO MEDIC ASSOCIATION WANTS DR. CROSSLAND OUT

In a statement made by Dr. J. E. Perry, of Kansas City, ex-President of the National Negro Medical Association, it is declared that that organization is determined to fight the appointment of Dr. Crossland as Executive Officer of government hospital number 91, Tuskegee, Alabama until it has secured his removal.

Eastern news dispatches concerning the hospital controversy have indicated that the fight on the Missouri representative at the vet's hospital has been centered in the east. This appearance, however, does not represent the actual condition according to the view of Dr. Perry. The fight is being made and will be vigorously pushed, according to his statement, wherever the membership of the Association is found.

At the time of the last national meeting, which was held in St. Louis in August. Dr. Perry was president of the organization and as such presided over the sessions. His account of what happened there confirm the statements that have come out of Washington, Pittsburg and other Eastern cities. It required some effort on part of the more conservative members in attendance at the session to prevent the adoption of a condemnatory resolution directed against Dr. Crossland. It is stated that the men believe that it was asserted by Dr. Dumas, of Washington that Dr. Crossland had "double-crossed" the Negro medical profession in his recommendations to the Veteran's Bureau with which he was at the time associated.

It is said to have been stated during the St. Louis meeting that Dr. Dumas had been informed that Dr. Crossland had assured General Hines that if he were appointed to a place at the Tuskegee hospital there would be no need for the appointment of a Negro staff. That he could go to Tuskegee and harmonize conditions under a white administration.

Expressing his views, which he believes were shared by members of the National Negro Medical Association generally throughout the country, Tuesday Dr. Perry said:

"Crossland's appointment, according to my opinion, will be the biggest insult that can be hurled in the face of the Negro medical men of the country that stand for anything, because:

"He has devoted a very large portion of his time to politics and holding political jobs. Medicine and surgery have seemingly been a secondary consideration.

"Personally I believe the leading members of the profession think that it is impossible for any man who has not had hospital affiliation and hospital training, thereby becoming thoroughly conversant with hospital methods, to be a fit representative of the Race in manning what should prove to be the most exacting position that concerns our people in hospital connections.

"He is not a member of his state medical organization, not a member of the national medical organization and in our opinion has contributed very little to organized and progressive medicine.

"The men would consider it an insult because there are being ignored such well-known characters in medicine and surgery as Drs. H. M. Green, J. H. Hale, W. A. McMillen, C. V. Roman, C. A. Terrill and the Martin Brothers, all of Tennessee; Dr. J. O. Plummer, North Carolina; Drs. Mason, Kinney and Brown, Alabama; Dr. Penn, Georgia; Dr. Munchus, Texas; Dr. Lucas, Louisiana; Drs. Jones, Curtis and Dumas, Washington, D. C.; Fowler of Atlantic City, and a number of other outstanding men of the profession."

It is understood that the fight of the National Negro Medical Association will be centered in Washington which in addition to being the headquarters of the veteran's service is the home of Dr. Dumas, the present head of the Association.

DR. MOTON ASKS REMOVAL OF CROSSLAND

Tuskegee Principal Said to Have Filed Charges Against Vice-Head of Vet's Hospital

SECRET LETTERS PUBLISHED

Confidential Communications to Washington Said to Show Intrigue

(Specal to the Afro American)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 15.—The United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans here is a hotbed of political intrigue, the object of which is the position of commanding officer now being filled by Dr. Charles M. Griffith, a white man.

The central figure in the scheme, it is alleged, is Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, former technical assistant in charge of colored trainees, United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C. Playing opposite him is Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tskegee Institute. The lesser figures in the plot are Dr. Griffith, Dr. Joseph H. Ward, Major Johnson, and a host of aides and allies, who move stealthily at the command of one or the leading figures.

Moton Asks Removal Of Dr. Crossland

The story is told today that Major Moton is demanding the removal of Dr. Crossland. In this he is aided by Dr. Griffith. Dr. Crossland, on the other hand, it is charged, has conspired to bring about the appointment of Major Johnson as successor to Dr. Griffith with the understanding that he, Crossland, would become the executive officer of the hospital. Dr. Moton says that he favors a colored head for this hospital, but he is opposed to the removal of Dr. Griffith as long as Crossland remains.

The charges against Dr. Crossland are that he is inciting the community to riot; that he is conspiring for the elevation of another white man, and that he sends out false information in regard to conditions at the hospital and in the community.

Crossland's Letters Are Made Public.

Just what all this plotting is about can best be gained from correspondence of Dr. Crossland, copies of which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. He writes a senator as follows:

"I came down here to be Executive officer. A white man from Georgia is holding my place. If he were a Northern white man he would gladly get out of the way.

"Please have General Hines to act without delay. I have been here over a month and ready in every way and prepared to not only take care of that office, but any other matter about the hospital here. There is nothing to fear now.

"You ought to be able to imagine how humiliating it is that General Hines should have me standing around waiting for more than a month to be given my position, with no place to hang my hat or coat as an office.

"I cannot continue to do this all night duty as if I were some insignificant night watchman. Please see General Hines."

Anonymous Letter To Hiram Johnson

But the acme of political intrigue is reached in the following anonymous communication, which, it is alleged, he wrote to Senator Hiram Johnson and mailed it to a Professor R. Powell, 1828 Sixth street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., asking him to "mail this letter in Washington, D. C. It takes all of this to win, for things are not as they should be here. I am still outside of my office. See my friends and have them to help me."

The anonymous letter to Senator Hiram Johnson, dated January 2, 1924, is as follows:

Complete Text Of Laudatory Letter

"My Dear Senator:

"I am dropping you this hint if you really mean to run for the nomination of President and have some support from the colored people, I would advise you to send this letter to your manager, Mr. Hitchcock and have him to see personally Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, who was a delegate at large from Missouri, 1920 and who will go back again.

"He was also U. S. Minister some years ago. He knows the colored ex-service men all over the U. S. Had charge of the Vocational training of the colored men in the Veterans' Bureau for three years. He is now stationed at the Tuskegee Hospital, Alabama. I understand he is very much dissatisfied.

"He is the best prepared man in the colored race with friends almost in every State in the Union. **He has never accepted a dollar from anyone in politics.** If you could get your manager, Mr. Hitchcock, to see him, you might be able to get a following that no other man has had. **He is stronger than any other man you could get.**

"Please do not take a Band Wagon to see him. He is very peculiar in his way, strong in his likes and dislikes. He is highly intelligent."

A FRIEND OF YOURS."

DR. WARD SENT TO TUSKEGEE AS CHIEF SURGEON

Indianapolis Physician Gets Appointment Thru Senator Watson; Has War Record

BY ALVIN D. SMITH

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 4.—Dr. J. H. Ward of this city was appointed by Gen. Hines, director of the United States Veterans' bureau, to be chief of the surgical service of the government hospital for Colored soldiers at Tuskegee, Ala.

J. H. Ward

The appointment was made on the recommendation of Senator Watson of Indiana. The senator is quoted as saying to newspaper men: "I was glad to recommend Maj. Ward because he measures up to the high standard established by the Veterans' bureau in selecting officers for the Tuskegee hospital. It is an appointment based on merit."

Maj. Ward is a graduate of the Indiana University Medical school and has had post-graduate work at Long Island college and at Pointee laboratory and has attended the Negro clinics. He is a member of the Marion County Medical society and has conducted here for many years the Ward sanitarium.

Dr. Ward attained the rank of major in the Medical corps of the United States army during the world war. He saw service in the Argonne. He is active in his church and the Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis.

The major will leave for his work within a few days. He will visit every large hospital for disabled soldiers throughout the country, as is said to be ordered by government officials.

DR. CROSSLAND RESIGNS FROM BUREAU

Director Hines Announces Resignation Became Effective Last Friday

WROTE TOO MANY LETTERS

Epistles Said To Have Led To Divorce Court and Fight With Dr. Moton

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, of St. Joseph, Mo., is no longer in the Government employ. His resignation became effective February 15, it was announced today at the Veterans Bureau.

Stormy Career

The Veterans' Bureau would give no definite information as to the reasons for the resignation; but it is generally understood that Director General Frank T. Hines, requested it because of the trouble and annoyance the doctor caused him, not only at the hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, but while he had offices in the bureau and was the technical assistant in charge of colored trainees.

Since his appointment Dr. Crossland has had a stormy career. His troubles began when he became involved in a love scandal with a Chicago miss that led to the divorce courts. Complaints were filed with the Veterans' Bureau by the heads of schools he visited on official business alleging that he had talked over long distance to a person in Chicago and had failed to pay the telephone charges. Always he was able to give an explanation satisfactory to the officials of the Veterans' Bureau and extricate himself from any serious consequences.

Connived

At the completion of the United States hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the doctor became ambitious and sought to become either the commanding or executive officer. It is alleged that in his efforts to effect his plans in this regard, he connived at the abolishment of his office in the Veterans' Bureau and agreed with Director Hines to work on a "50-50 basis" with any white man the director might send there.

Dr. Crossland was then sent to three of the leading United States hospitals where he especially prepared himself to become the executive officer of the Tuskegee hospital. After three months of preparation he was transferred to Tuskegee. It is charged that he plotted the removal of Major Charles M. Griffith, the commanding officer, in order to have Major Johnson, the executive officer, promoted to commanding officer and he himself made the executive officer. Charges of sending out false information in regard to conditions at the hospital, of inciting race hatred in the Tuskegee community, and divers other things were preferred against him. Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, wired that his removal was necessary.

On January 18, he was ordered to proceed immediately to Washington and report to the director for further assignment. His immediate dismissal was recommended, but it was agreed that he should be permitted to continue until February 15. In the meantime he submitted his resignation to prevent his dismissal.

Wrote Too Much.

The doctor's uncontrollable habit of writing promiscuously led to his forced resignation, his friends believe. First a number of his love letters fell into the hands of persons who gave them to the press. Then, when he went to Tuskegee he kept up his letter writing, although the men who were seeking his undoing were carrying copies of them around in his pocket. He was charged with being the author of an anonymous letter to Hirom Johnson telling him to have his campaign manager, Frank Hitchcock, to call on Dr. Crossland if he desired to secure the Negro vote.

Crossland Resigns From Hospital Job

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

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Hospital — 1924. Alabama.

"Linc" Johnson Reveals True Status Of Affairs At Veterans' Hospital

Accuses Moton of "Negro Lacky" Manhood—"I Wish Spontaneous Combustion Would Burn Hospital Up" Speaker Shouts in Denouncing White Heads.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21.—In a speech anent the history of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee Alabama, before the Lincoln League, last Wednesday morning session in Bethel Church, Henry Lincoln Johnson, national Republican committeeman from Georgia, declared that Robert Russa Moton contributed a big share of the protests made to Senator Thomas Heflin of Alabama that "hot-headed Northern Negroes were planning to send troops to Alabama to offer [illegible] law-abiding Alabamans." Mr. Johnson spoke for forty minutes on the subject. He said:

Harding asked me to prepare a detailed personnel and plan for the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee. In three days after his request I presented him a detailed plan. He approved it and said it would be carried out.

The plan provided for a Negro personnel from top to bottom. It recommended a guard of 48 oversea war veterans in three shifts of 16 each, to be captained by a captain who had been in actual combat. It provided for the salaries and comforts of all the employes, and recommended that the attending physicians be selected from the different states, the state medical society of each state to make its respective selection.

"Negroes and whites from Alabama made protest to Tom Heflin of Alabama that "hot-headed" Northern Negroes were planning to offend the peace and dignity of Alabamans. To this propaganda Robert Russa Moten contributed:

"Mr. Harding told General Hines in my presence that he wanted a Negro personnel from top to bottom. As soon as Harding went to Alaska Hines began his malicious work.

"Mr. Moten is opposed to a Negro head at the hospital."

Relating conditions he said that 10 colored doctors occupy little cots in small poorly equipped rooms with onion peelers of the kitchen as their companions in slumber. He said no Negro watchman is allowed to carry a gun, or even a penknife and must punch a time clock every 10 minutes for 8 hours. He said some are forced to make the post round in a trot in order to be punctual in reporting.

"General Hines says he will always maintain a white head of the hospital with two assistants. It is a rotten shame, a travesty on sacred trust. I wish spontaneous combustion would burn it up. It is a rotten, miserable concern; an avalanche of 'Negro-lacky' manhood."

Tells of Holsey Letter.

Johnson told of the alleged duplicity of Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee:

"Albon L. Holsey came to my office in Washington and in the presence of Perry Howard and Melvin Chisholm said:

"'Linc, I want you to write Moten and give him down country. Tell him if he comes up here the Negroes will rotten-egg him. Help us save ourselves from ourselves.'

"I said: 'You know what you want to say. I'll call in my stenographer.' I called in my stenographer and he dictated a letter to Moten. Now at the very beginning I had named Dr. Jones of Freedmen's Hospital, and because I wouldn't recant from Jones of Freedmen to Dr. Kenny of the Tuskegee Hospital as head of the Veterans' Hospital, Holsey became angry. He tried to see the president and when he couldn't get in the White House he went to Mr. Taft to use his influence to gain him a hearing. Holsey showed Taft the letter he (Holsey) had dictated and said:

"'Look, Mr. Taft, what a vile letter Linc has written about Moten.'

"I took my stenographer to Taft and explained the matter. Taft threatened to get through with Moten, Tuskegee and the whole business."

Following Mr. Johnson's speech Oscar Adams, editor of The Birmingham Reporter, said: "Alabama Negroes are in accord with an entire Negro personnel. Had I known the facts our editorial policy toward Mr. Moten would have been different.

A Mr. Roddy of Memphis, Tenn., said he felt it was unwise to bring criticism upon the head of an institution that had meant so much to the race.

Ben Davis of Atlanta Independent said: "The race is divided on Moten, Lincoln Johnson and the National Medical Association. He made a motion that the league go on record for a Negro personnel at Tuskegee and that a committee be appointed to go to President Coolidge and bare the facts. The motion prevailed.

Chairman Simmons did not name the committee at the session.

WHITE DOCTORS MOVE OUT OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

Employes and Negro Doctors Number More Than Patients

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 27.—Special to The Advertiser.—The white officials who are connected with the government hospital for disabled negro soldiers have been ordered to vacate the quarters on the hospital grounds and give room for the negro doctors who are gradually taking charge.

The five remaining white doctors will lodge in Tuskegee and will remain in service until they are transferred. At present there are fourteen negro doctors at the hospital, and as soon as the apartments occupied by the whites are vacated the negro physicians will move in.

The employes of the hospital are still in the lead of the patients by about twenty-five. The negro patients throughout the country are reluctant to be treated by negro physicians.

ASK RESIGNATION OF NEGRO DOCTOR

Negro Physician at Tuskegee Government Hospital Said Guilty of Insubordination

Advertiser Bureau
Washington, D. C. Feb. 26.
By Russell Kent.

The resignation of Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, negro, as a member of the staff of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital has been asked by the bureau, it was reported today on grounds of insubordination.

Dr. Crossland, who had a high reputation as a physician in St. Joseph, Mo., came to the veterans bureau two years ago as head of the section on vocational training of negro ex-service men.

When there was general talk of putting an entire negro medical staff at the Tuskegee hospital for negro veterans, he asked transfer to that institution, which was granted. Owing to the change in plans by which the main executive positions there are to be held by white surgeons, Dr. Crossland assumed a subordinate place temporarily.

Owing to regulations regarding uniform dress of hospital attaches, Dr. Crossland became offended and wrote letters to several senators and representatives in congress. Apparently these letters must have asked political pressure in his behalf, for when they were called to the attention of the veterans. Bureau, Crossland's resignation was suggested, or requested on a charge of insubordination.

It is understood that Dr. Crossland already has left Tuskegee on a leave of absence and that his resignation from the bureau will take effect on the expiration of his leave.

NEGRO DOCTOR RESIGNS FROM VETERANS' HOSPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Dr. J. R. Crossland, negro doctor at the Veterans' bureau hospital number 90, at Tuskegee, Ala., has submitted his resignation at the request of the director of the bureau, it was stated today at the central office. Beyond the bare announcement that the doctors services "were no longer required" Director Hines would make no statement.

Dr. Crossland's resignation was tendered several days ago but to avoid any possible speculation as to the reason for his separation from the Tuskegee staff, officials intimated an announcement was withheld.

ANNUAL CLINIC AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Well Known Physicians Take Part in Promotion of Better Health for Negro

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 1.—The thirteenth annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical society opened here Monday morning at 9 o'clock at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. At the opening hour 36 physicians and surgeons had registered and more than 70 patients were in the hospital awaiting treatment. Thirty-one of the cases on the roster were surgical cases.

The entire morning was devoted to the examination of patients and registration of physicians and patients who continued to arrive. Dr. J. A. Kenny, in an informal opening of the clinic expressed his appreciation for the support which the physicians and surgeons throughout the country continued to give this movement to promote the health of the negro, related the history and growth of the clinic and referred to the inestimable value it was to both the physicians and the patients.

"Preventive Medicine" was the subject of the afternoon session which was opened to the public. Various phases of this subject were discussed by Dr. H. M. Greene, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. G. N. Woodward, of Fort Valley, Ga.; Dr. W. H. Brummitt, of Talladega, Ala. and other physicians. In addition to the very interesting discussions the health film "Working for Dear Life" was shown.

Visitors Welcomed by Dr. Moton

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Institute, formally welcomed the physicians and surgeons to the Institute at the evening session which was held in the Institute Chapel. Dr. Moton emphasized, in his remarks, the importance of a "healthy, robust, strong character," as well as a healthy body, declaring that Tuskegee Institute stood for both. He further referred to the benefit being derived from national negro health and clean up week which is being observed throughout the United States this week.

Dr. H. M. Minton, of Philadelphia, spoke on the "Disposition of the Tuberculosis Case." He pointed out that the mortality rate among negroes was being rapidly reduced and this reduction was due largely to the gradual blotting out of "the white plague."

Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville, Tennessee, who is one of the most prominent members of the medical profession, delivered an interesting and comprehensive address on "Health." Basing his argument on hygiene and sanitation he declared hygiene and sanitation to be agents "to preserve and promote health; to prevent premature death and to establish and maintain the highest possible working efficiency of the human mechanism." He defined health as a physical and mental condition.

What Being Well Means

In elaborating upon the phrase "highest working efficiency of the human mechanism," Dr. Moton said: "Most people's conception of being well is to be out of bed, but being well means much more. Being a well man means as the scriptural writer said, 'A strong man rejoicing to run a race' and that is the highest working efficiency of the human mechanism."

The program for Tuesday included the continuation of the medical and surgical clinics and many instructive addresses. Among the speakers will be: Dr. J. R. Garner, chief surgeon of the Atlanta and West Point railroad and the Georgia railroad, Atlanta; Dr. H. F. Gamble, Charleston, West, Va.; Dr. L. C. Haven, of the Alabama state board of health; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Southgate Leigh of Norfolk, Va.

FOR DISMISSED TUSKEGEE NURSES

One of them Sends $50 Contribution In Thanks

A letter of thanks and a check for $50 have come to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York from Miss Adelle M. Woode, a registered nurse at Tuskegee Government Hospital for Colored War Veterans, for whom the N. A. A. C. P. fought for justice at the Veterans Bureau in Washington Miss Woodes, together with two other colored nurses, had been removed without cause from her position Through the N. A. A. C. P. she was reinstated. Miss Woode's letter to the N. A. A. C. P. is, in part as follows:

"Please find enclosed a check for $50 for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I want to thank you and the entire Association for the great work you did in having the U. S. Veterans' Bureau give Mrs. Robinson, Peck and me a square deal.

"I went back to Tuskegee on Dec. 15th, 1923, and was given my full salary from the date of suspension to Dec. 15th. I was also recognized as a permanent nurse, my time having gone on automatically.—It was Miss—who worked with Dr. Stanley to have me suspended, also openly expressed herself as being against a colored personnel.—After the U. S. Veterans' Bureau sent an investigator to Tuskegee on our case, Miss —was reduced from acting chief nurse to a staff nurse and her friend was placed as chief nurse. Miss —was acting night supervisor when I returned to Tuskegee on December 15. I knew right away that I couldn't work under two women of this type. They had not respect for the doctors and other officials of my race. I saw how the nurses who were standing for race men and women were being crushed by these treacherous women. On January 31st, I signed my resignation and passed to Dr. Griffith. I had already accepted a postiion here in Cincinnati as State Pre-Natal Nurse under the Shepherd-Towner Bill. I was very glad to return to Tuskegee to establish my vindication and also to receive my check for my back salary. I was glad to clear my status and leave the plece. I hope forever."

FORMER WILSON NEGRO SURGEON

In Charge of the Colored Veteran Hospital at Tuskegee, White Physicians and Nurses Take up Quarters in the Town of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee, Ala., Mar. 8.—The Veterans' Bureau has ordered the white personnel at the Veterans' Hospital here to vacate their quarters and move into the town of Tuskegee. The orders followed the arrival of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, chief of the surgical department, the highest commissioned medical officer during the World War. The colored personnel at the hospital and the institute community joined in extending Dr. Ward a cordial welcome.

Dr. Ward expressed satisfaction over the order.

Attaches at the hospital made nostatement on the removal of the white personnel to the town of Tuskegee, although the news seemed to fairly breathe a relief from the strain and tension of the housing situation.

Almost immeditaely the colored personnel began making preparations to move into the beautiful cottages with their lovely flower gardens, patches of flourishing vegetables, narrow walks and old-fashioned fences. And these cottages were built by Negro labor, skilled and experienced, in the Tuskegee training school, which gives a daily shower of inspiring influence to the villager who lives in the shadow of its picturesque buildings. All talk of poor living conditions for the colored staff is tabooed, it is believed.

It was learned today that the white personnel had "folded their tents" and taken up quarters in Tuskegee town, several miles from the hospital. There was no comment from their ranks, save the suddenness of the decree to "move."

It is not believed that they were aware of the persistent effort to give the Negro medical attaches comfortable homes, and that the bureau's action was no doubt due to the storm of protest registered by Negro citizens the country over.

Vets' Hospital Rapidly Assuming 'All-Negro' Hue, Says Pittsburgh Woman

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, National Organizer of Women's Clubs, Tells of First-Hand Impression—Writes Interesting Story.

By DAISY E. LAMPKIN
(National Organizer, N. A. C. U.)

The toll of the great World War is brought home vividly to one who has the opportunity to visit the veterans' hospitals where are confined the wrecks of men who "gave until they felt it." They gave not of money, but of that which money cannot buy.

While the guest of Mrs. Booker T. Washington, I had the opportunity, accompanied by Prof. and Mrs. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, to visit the colored veterans' hospital at Tuskegee. Prof. Williams, aside from his official position at Tuskegee, is field director of the John F. Slater Fund and the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation.

The Hospital is beautifully located, situated on a knoll halfway between Chehaw and Tuskegee Institute on land given the Government by Tuskegee Institute. No money was spared in the planning and constructing of the group of buildings which constitute this hospital.

There are 270 patients in the hospital under treatment for all conditions resultant from the war. Many of the men are less than 10% incapacitated, while others are hopelessly tubercular and insane. These men have every possible care, the best of food and every opportunity for recreation and amusement.

The services of 260 people are required to care for these men. Of this number only five are white, the other 255 being colored. Major Charles M. Griffith, Commanding Officer and Dr. G. L. Johnson, Executive officers are two of the remaining white officers. Dr. Joseph Ward of Indianapolis who is surgeon in chief is rapidly taking over the work of Major Griffith. From my observation it is a matter of only a short time before Dr. Ward will be the Commanding Officer of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee.

Of a staff of eighteen medical officers, fourteen are colored and four are white. All department heads are colored, with efficient forces working under their direction. Eleven colored stenographers care for the correspondence and clerical work of these department heads. Thirty-eight colored registered nurses are rendering efficient service in their profession, while fifty nine colored orderlies give practical aid to the patients.

Until two weeks ago the white members of the staff occupied the beautiful houses and apartments built on the grounds, but under orders from the War Department. These houses have now been turned over to the colored men who are gradually being selected to fill these important staff positions.

To my mind too much credit cannot be given John Calhoun, Disbursing agent, who, when ordered to leave the hospital, showed a spirit of Americanism at home as he showed abroad in the the great World War and stood his ground. This final satisfactory adjustment of the hospital situation is due largely to his indomitable spirit as shown by his immediate return.

Among the personnel of the medical staff are men, specialists in their respective lines. Some of the men are Dr. Joseph Ward, of Indianapolis, Surgeon in chief; Dr. C. R. F. Beall, Chief of the N. P. Service; Dr. Howard Johnson, Ex-ray specialist; Dr. J. B. Nelson, of Oklahoma, chief of the T. B. Service; Dr. James Thornton, chemical director, and many others whom I did not meet.

Efficient in their line are J. M. Dugas, Register; Miss Anna B. Dixon, expert dietician; Miss Sadie M. Peterson, librarian from the New York Public Library; P. J. Roney, Material Officer and Edward M. Wells, Mississippi, chef.

Many graduates of Tuskegee Institute are filling positions at the Hospital for which they have been trained. A splendid spirit of community life exists between the personnel of the Hospital and the Institute. With only a distance of two miles separating them, there is much opportunity for friendly cooperation which tends to prevent the loneliness that might otherwise exist at the hospital. The atmosphere of the community is indicative of peach and harmony among the colored and white citizens, with little possibility of friction ensuing.

TUSKEGEE WHITES CLAIM CONTRACT IS VIOLATED

Not Satisfied With Negro Head of the Government Hospital

In connection with the publication of an item in the "Passing Throng" column last Saturday last that the people of Tuskegee were satisfied with the appointment of a negro physician as head of the government hospital for disabled negro soldiers in Tuskegee, a communication has been received from white people of Macon county that the appointment of a negro does not give satisfaction to a large per centage and that they have a right to expect the government to live up to the contract entered into when the hospital was being located at Tuskegee.

The facts are, according to the statement to The Advertiser, that the citizenship of Tuskegee feels that the government has broken faith with them and that the spirit of resentment is still present.

"The item in the 'Passing Throng' was based on the apparent acceptance of the newly appointed head of the government hospital because "he had been raised in the home of Josephus Daniels and has many admirable qualities," according to the statement of

JACKSON, TENN., SUN
Wednesday, July 9, 1924

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL MANNED BY NEGROES

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., confirmed today at the Veterans' Bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire negro staff for the first time since its opening.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
Wednesday, July 9, 1924

NEGRO NAMED TO HEAD TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—Notice of the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro, of Indianapolis, Ind., as medical officer in charge of the United States veterans' hospital No. 91, here, has been received at the institution.

Dr. Ward served overseas in the medical reserve corps during the World war and attained the rank of major, the highest commission won by any negro officer.

Hospital—1924.

Alabama.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of the U. S. Veterans Bureau Interviewed

Dr. Crossland passed through the city Tuesday evening en route to Washington City to report to the director of the bureau, and while here, he was interviewed by the Reporter when approached and asked for an interview the doctor declined, when pressed he reluctantly answered questions as he propounded them to him.

Reporter—Doctor, I understand that you are en route from the hospital at Tuskegee to Washington to report to General Hines. Have you been separated from the services at Tuskegee?

Doctor—I am not in a position to respond definitely to your question, and will not be until I report to General Hines at Washington.

Reporter—Doctor, for what purpose were you assigned to Hospital No. 91 at Tuskegee?

Doctor—Well, I understand from the preparations I had made in Northern and Eastern hospitals that I was being fitted to take up the duties of the executive office and when I reached the hospital that was the position in my mind.

Reporter—Well, why did you not succeed to the place?

Doctor—My information is that Major Moton protested against a Negro being in charge, and that he advised that he can get along agreed with the whites at Tuskegee, that they had better have two or three white men in charge in the higher places and give the Negro doctors and other employees lower places.

Reporter—This is a serious charges against Major Moton. Do you think it is well founded?

Doctor—I do.

Reporter—What are the relations between the two races in Tuskegee from your observation?

Doctor—Cordial and friendly. All the white people I came in contact with at Tuskegee treated me all right.

Reporter—Who lives in the cottages?

Doctor—They are all closed except one, and the chief watchman lives in it.

Reporter—Where are the nurses domiciled?

Doctor—They are located in comfortable quarters in the Nurses' Home.

Reporter—What do you think of the ability and fitness of the doctors who are there, and what is the morale among them?

Doctor—I think the doctors are efficient and capable and would make a great showing if they were permitted. The morale is low. They seem more like they are in prison than like free men.

Reporter—It is reported that the mail of the doctors and soldiers is interferred with. Is it true?

Doctor—I have heard the report.

Reporter—There was an anonymous letter sent out to Senator Hiram Johnson, and it is reported that you were responsible for the letter. Are you any ways responsible?

Doctor—No, not in the remotest. I have no personal acquaintance with Senator Johnson, and my regard for him is too high to mail him an anonymous letter.

Reporter—Doctor, while you may be under Civil Service and are not in politics, still you have a vote and a choice among men for higher offices. What is your attitude between President Coolidge and Senator Johnson?

Doctor—I am decidedly Coolidge and will do anything I can honorably to promote his renomination and election.

Reporter—Doctor, what is Major Moton's relation to the hospital and why is he mixed up in everything that happens down there?

Doctor—Well, I don't know that I could answer your question satisfactorily, but my observations are, that he is anxious to pose as a leader—he wants to please the white folk and he wants to please the Negroes; and he is one of those Negroes by training, who does not believe in Negro leadership—he believes a white man should lead. We are just different. I believe in capable leadership without regard to race or color. Major Moton wants to be a political dictator—a boss, but he lacks in stamina and manhood. You see the Major tells the Negroes one thing, and the white folks at Tuskegee another thing. Later, I will make a statement over my signature for the benefit of the press, telling just the conditions as they exist at Tuskegee and undertake to fix the responsibility. I believe that General Hines would do his duty and is perfectly willing to turn matters over to a Negro personnel, if Major Moton did not stand in the way and block his plans.

On leaving Tuskegee, a number of white business men gave me fine letters of commendation. The cashier of the Macon County Bank gave me a nice letter; and my information is that Major Moton told him that I had sent the letter to the Independent for publication, and that he had better wire the Independent not to publish the letter. The Major's position was, that I am fighting this mischief-making Negro, and if it gets out that the good white folk down here gave him letters of commendation, it will injure my fight to get him away from down here.

My information is that Major Moton and Dr. Griffin, the officer in charge, had preferred charges against me and accused me of seeking to excite a riot, and that the morale of the place would be greatly helped and the relations between the races made more cordial if I was removed from Tuskegee.

Doctor—Did you receive a telegram from the cashier of the Macon County Bank?

Reporter—Yes, we received a communication from the cashier of the bank telling us not to publish a letter that you had mailed us, inasmuch as you had not mailed us the letter, and not having received it yet, we did not know what the cashier was talking about, and paid no attention to it.

Doctor—Well, here is the letter, read it and hand it back to me—it is not for publication.

The doctor left on the twelve o'clock train for Washington.

NINE COTTAGES ARE VACANT AT TUSKEGEE

U. S. Veterans Bureau Refused to Permit Them to be Used by Colored Personnel

ALL SALARIES REDUCED

Southern Major in Charge Determined to Bring Back White Workers

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The plot of officials of the United States Veterans Bureau to defeat the wishes and directions of the late President Harding that an all-colored personnel be put in charge of the United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee Institute is fully revealed in a letter written by a white employee of this bureau to Melvin J. Chisum, field secretary of the National Negro Press Association.

The writer of the letter frankly admits that he is a Southerner with all the prejudices of decent Southerners, but disavows any hatred of colored people and adds that he will never be a party to any scheme against them simply because they are of the colored race.

The pertinent part of the letter is as follows:

"The information which I am about to give you, is of a most delicate nature and there are not many men of my own color with whom I would trust it; but you, though a colored man, are one of the squarest men whom I have

known, and since you said that the answers to your questions would be of great and valuable service I am handing it out to you for the purpose of helping you.

Plan to Pay Meagre Salaries.

"When Mr. Slemp got so squarely in behind Major Ijams and he had to come across, he told us that he would proceed with the appointment of the 'nigger doctors' but that he would pay them such meagre salaries that they would not accept if they were any good.

"Of course, you realize that Ijams has done and is doing all he can to thwart the success of the colored personnel, and Dority and Dr. Rogers are in with him on this very dirty deal. All three of these men have their fingers in General Hines' eyes quite as far as they had them in Colonel Forbes' eyes.

General Hines Fooled

"'General Hines is as thoroughly fooled by these double-crossers as was Forbes; and it is not strange that Ijams, who engineered much of the grafting deals which took place under the Colonel's administration and who is back of all those which are taking place right now, has never been suspected.

"The white man, who was appointed superintendent of buildings and grounds, was named Fred W. Pierce, a very ignorant man of Colonel Stanley's type and choosing. His pay was $2,400 per year. His designation on the roll is Chief of Motor Transportation and Supt. of Grounds. When I was down there, I came to the conclusion that the Chief of Motor Transportation was an useless appendage.

Stenogs Get Regular Pay

'In accordance with a scheme worked out in our office in the Bureau under the instructions of Major Ijams, none of the colored workers are to receive the regular Veterans Bureau rate of pay in the hospitals at Tuskegee; but we struck a snag and discovered that it was better to make a few of them regular and we settled upon the stenographers pay and that of the guards to be left the same as their predecessors, whom you know were all white people.

"Walter S. Burke, who is the colored Chief Clerk at Tuskegee, is infinitely more efficient than his predecessor, but is receiving just one thousand dollars less than was the pay being given the white man."

Implicates Crossland

The writer added a postscript, in which he implicated Dr. J. R. A Crossland, former technical assistant in charge of colored trainees at the Veterans' Bureau, in the plot of Major Ijams. He also told of the housing situation and maintenance. His postscript is as follows:

"On reading over your letter I discover one of your questions unanswered. About the housing situation and maintenance:

"Consonant with Major Ijams' scheme, as unfolded to us, as few as possible of the colored employees are to receive maintenance. The colored doctors are not allowed to reside in the houses; because, as he put it, when we are in a position to get rid of the 'niggers,' and return white men to the places, we do not wish that the houses will have been messed up by 'niggers.'

Nine Cottages Unoccupied

"As a result of this plan, our records in the Bureau show that we have nine cottages there unoccupied.

"By the way, Chisum, Ijams' scheme is to be perfected with the connivance and aid of Dr. Crossland, whom they have sent to Philadelphia, New York and Boston for three months of intensive training to the end that he may be appointed as executive officer at the Tuskegee unit.

"Dr. Crossland is now in Washington and they plan to put this thing over quietly with the aid of the White House so that any kicking you newspaper men may do will not reach its mark."

Continued on Galley 38

Evidence Sustains Charges

A cursory investigation and developments subsequent to the writing of this letter proves the truth of the charges made. Upon the recommendations of General Frank T. Hines, the Civil Service Commission approved the following personnel and salaries for the operation of this hospital, and in its announcements for examinations to fill these vacancies the Civil Service Commission also advertised these jobs as follows:

1. Superintendent at $6,000 a year; 1 senior surgeon at $5,500 a year; 6 surgeons at $5,000 a year; 10 surgeons at $4,000 a year; 5 surgeons at $3,500 a year; 1 dental surgeon at $3,600 a year. 2 assistant dental surgeons at $3,000 a year.

As a matter of fact, with two exceptions, the maximum pay received by colored doctors at the Tuskegee Hospital is $2,800 a year out of which $50 per month, or $600 a year is deducted for quarters, maintenance and laundry The two exceptions are Dr. Joseph H. Ward and Dr. Crossland. Dr. Ward is the senior surgeon and under the schedule of pay approved by the Civil Service Commission should receive $5,500 a year, but he only gets $4,000. Dr. Crossland gets the same salary he received while at the Veteraans' Bureau, $3,500 a year.

Walter S. Burke, who is the chief clerk and whose salary under the schedule approved by the Civil Service Commission would be $2,500 a year plus the bonus, is also paid the same salary he received in the Veterans' Bureau, $1,800 a year plus the bonus.

Major Ijams is the assistant director of the Veterans' Bureau, and is in charge of the rehabilitation work.

Medical Ass'n Aroused Over Appointment

Tuskegee Plum, Given to Missourian, Came Without Endorsement of Professional Body

Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of St. Joseph, national appointee from Missouri, bids fair to be the best hated man in the public service, according to persons on the inside of the dealings between the Veterans' Bureau and the national organization of Negro doctors, within the last few weeks Dr. Crossland has been appointed to a place in Tuskegee. The appointment came after his name had been mentioned as its possible superintendent. Now the doctors of the National Medical Association are aghast, for he had no endorsement from them and they have the unequivocal promise of the bureau that only after they had given an endorsement, would any man be named. 1-3-24

Double-Crossed Race.

The doctors are wondering how Crossland slipped through after he not only did not have their endorsement, but escaped censure only because he was not a member. It was stated in the association meeting in St. Louis last August that Director Hines of the bureau was himself the authority for the charge that Crossland was double-crossing the race, and had agreed to accept a second place under a white superintendent, notwithstanding the fact that all the race was clamoring for a whole Negro personnel in the Tuskegee Hospital.

Now comes the appointment; it comes after the files of the association show that Director Hines had once said:

"You are advised that ALL of the colored physicians who have been assigned to duty at Hospital 91, Tuskegee, RECEIVED the ENDORSEMENT of the COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, before their appointments were considered. This has been the policy of the bureau in selecting colored physicians for Tuskegee and it is intended to continue this policy in the future.

Very truly yours,
FRANK T. HINES, Director.

It comes with the promise emphasized as the above letter indicates.

Association Puzzled.

Yet Crossland is in Tuskegee, and now the doctors want to know through what crack in the above iron-clad promise the doctor slipped. Has the bureau changed the policy which its director says would be maintained in the future, or did he secure some sort of endorsement which has been accepted as that of the National Medical Association? It is certain he got no such endorsement in the session in August, for it took just the opposite view of the aspirant. It wanted to condemn, so say insiders, and refrained only out of a feeling that it should take no such notice of a non-member.

Director Hines has since undergone Senate investigation and is out of office and it may be that with him goes the key to the mystery, for certainly it is a mystery how Crossland, the target of the whole profession, gets a plum.

BILOXI, MISS., HERALD
JULY 10, 1924.

TUSKEGEE MEDICAL OFFICER TO BE NEGRO

Appointment of Dr. Joseph S. H. Ward, a negro, of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the U. S. Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., confirmed at the veterans' bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire negro staff for the first time since its opening. Dr. Ward, who attained the rank of major, the highest commission gained by a negro in the World war, succeeds Dr. Charles M. Griffin, white, who comes to the bureau's central office here. The appointment of Dr. Ward, medical division officials said, is in line with the policy of placing negroes on the hospital's staff as fast as competent men could be obtained. The staff at first was made up entirely of white physicians and attendants and it has gradually been replaced until now the whole personnel consists of negroes. Dr. Griffith will remain at Tuskegee until Dr. Ward, who now is acting officer in charge, becomes sufficiently qualified to act alone.

The Tuskegee Hospital.

Courier 1-5-24

The hospital for Negro veterans who were injured in the world war which was located last summer by the Veteran's Bureau at Tuskegee, Ala., is rapidly organizing in a satisfactory way. During the week announcement was made from Washington of the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward of Indianapolis, Ind., to be Chief Surgeon.

This appointment solves in a suitable way one of the many problems which have arisen. When it was announced that Negro physicians and nurses would not be used there was a vehemenet protest from all over the country. There is a feeing, no doubt well founded, that the sympathy and interest of Negro physicians and nurses would be greater than would be that of whites. It is said that the appointment of Dr. Ward is to be supplemented by the appointment of a complete staff of Negro physicians. The selections are to be based on merit to the end that the greatest degree of efficiency shall be established and maintained in the institution.

All of this is satisfactory to American Negroes. Also it vindicates the advice of Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute and the other conservative who counselled us to patience and assured us that all would eventually terminate according to our desires.

Political considerations seem to have been upset in the appointment of Dr. Ward and the selection made on the showing of his efficiency as a physician and surgeon in civil life and in the United States Expeditionary Forces overseas. This also is entirely satisfactory. Political knowledge doesn't add much to the store of information a good surgeon should have.

So far, so good. And may the work continue until the Vet's hospital at Tuskegee is operating under an efficient staff of Negro surgeons, nurses and attendants.

Hospital – 1924. Alabama.

Greenville, Ala. Advocate 7-16-24

Negro Takes Over Tuskegee Hospital

The appointment of Joseph H. Ward, a negro physician of Indianapolis, Ind., as medical officer in charge of the Negro Veterans' hospital, located in Tuskegee, has been announced from Washington. Dr. Ward was raised in the back-yard of Josephus Daniels and holds him in the highest esteem. He is reputed to be wealthy and is a negro man of unusual ability. He has been connected with the hospital for several months and his elevation to the position of manager is no surprise to the citizenship of Tuskegee.

At present there are only two white doctors, a white guard and a white electrician connected with the hospital and when Dr. Ward receives his orders to take charge these will be transferred to other hospitals. That leaves the institution entirely in the hands of negroes.

POSITION OPEN AT VETERANS' HOSPITAL

United States Civil Service Commission Announces Examination For Medical Men.

Washington, D. C. July 31—The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examination for Junior Medical Officer. (Tuberculosis; Neuropsychiatry.)

Application for the position will be accepted until August 19. Vacancies are at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. The Tuskegee hospital has been built for colored patients. It will be the policy to select colored eligibles for appointment. The entrance salary is $2,840 a year.

Applacants must show that they have graduated from a medical school of recognized standing or be senior students in such institutions and furnish within six months from the date of the examination, a statement from the proper official of the medical school attended attesting actual graduation. In addition, applicants must meet the requirements contained in one of the following groups: Special training in tuberculosis or in neuropsychiatry for a period of at least three months, either before or after graduation from medical college; service for a period of not less than three months in a hospital devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis o r of mental disease; or any equivalent combination of the special training and experience prescribed in one of the two preceding classes.

Competitors will be rated upon their education, training, and experience.

Full information an d application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

8-2-24

Tuskegee Hospital Head Honored by Physician

Physicians, former internes of Freedmen's hospital, Washington, graduates of Howard Medical school, as well as graduates of other medical schools who now make this city their home paid tribute to the new head of Tuskegee hospital at Craigg's restaurant on Thursday evening, Aug. 14. The guest of honor was Dr. Eugene Dibble, who is a graduate of Howard Medical school and a former intern of Freedmen's hospital.

Dr. Dibble was graduated from Howard in 1919 and spent one year at Freedmen's. Immediately after completed his internship he was called to the John A. Andrew hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., where he was assistant to the well known surgeon, Dr. John Kenney, then surgeon-in-chief of the hospital. He remained there five years and accomplished such good work that upon the resignation of Dr. Kenney he was made surgeon-in-chief.

Dr. Dibble is a member of the Omega Delta Mu fraternity and a general member of the National Medican association. He is secretary of the John A. Andrew Clinical society of Alabama and a general good fellow, with his fellow practitioners.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. James T. W. Granady, president of the North Harlem Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association. The following doctors were present and spoke in highest praise of their guest of honor: Louis T. Wright, Aaron Matthew Ghee, Peter M. Murray, C. B. Powell, W. L. Howard, Joseph Riley, Perry W. Cheney, Wiley Wilson, Conrad Edwards, Payton Anderson, Lucien Brown, Marshall Ross, I. Delph, Albert A. Holbrook, Jose N. Cesteros, Edward Best, Gustavus Henderson, Simon Potinger, W. H. Allen and J. L. Wilson.

In response to the many compliments Dr. Dibble expressed his appreciation for the kindness shown him while here and congratulated the physicians on the work they are doing in the clinics of the various hospitals in New York, and also expressed the hope that some young medical men could come South to help the advancement of medicine there. The work of Dr. Louis T. Wright, who is one of the founders of the John A. Andrew medical clinic, was highly praised by the doctor.

JUL 23 1924

Carolinas and Georgia and the great body of worth while folk of the East Tennessee country. From this mount of privilege Mr. Davis would be able to reach the whole of this part of the loyal South, and it is to be hoped that Mayor Floyd will begin immediately arrangements for the coming of the great Democratic leader and prophet to Spartanburg.

A NEGRO HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES.

Last week the Veterans' Bureau Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, was placed under what was called, in a special dispatch from Washington to the New York World, "all-Negro control," "thereby ending," as The World expressed it, "with a Negro triumph one of the most bitter race clashes in recent years." Dr. Joseph H. Ward, of Indianapolis, former chief of the surgical service of the ospital, was appointed chief medical officer and commandant of the Institution. The transfer of the Hospital to the Negroes was made by Dr. Griffith, the white doctor in charge, and he had "full authority," as General Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, explained, "to make the transfer, discretionary power having been vested in him to establish an all-colored personnel whenever he considered the Negro doctors sufficiently proficient in hospital management. The only white man remaining in the staff of 269 persons is the Hospital electrician, who will be relieved as soon as a Negro substitute reports." The story told in the special dispatch to The World continues:

Immediately after establishment of the hospital, where Negro veterans of the World War receive treatment, a row started over which race should control it. Negro organizations maintained that the institution, which is one of the finest of its kind ever constructed, should be run entirely by Negroes.

Tuskegee whites submitted heated protests, sending delegations to Washington. They insisted the key positions should be held by whites. They said they feared the consequences if a number of Negro officers were sent down from the North to manage the institution.

Both sides contended, and backed up their contentions with documents that the Government had promised them their point. When the hospital site was selected an agent of the Treasury told Tuskegee whites a white officer would be in command. President Harding informed the Negroes he meant to put in an all-colored personnel.

Trouble broke out in Tuskegee when the Ku Klux Klan injected itself into the dispute last summer. The first Negro to report for duty, a civil service clerk named John Calhoun, left town in a few hours. Dr. Lewis Kenny, head of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, who agitated for a Negro personnel for the Veterans' Bureau Hospital, received **threats** and went on an extended visit to New Jersey.

Negro leaders **charged** that Alabama Klansmen used sheets obtained from the hospital storerooms to frighten the Negroes, and later were banqueted at the hospital. This was denied by Col. Robert H. Stanley, the first white commandant. For a time the Alabama whites appeared to be victorious. Negroes received places as ward doctors, but a white officer remained in charge, with several white assistants. Gen. Hines said Negroes would be given charge when capable men were found, later.

Establishment of an all-colored personnel at this time may be a political stroke of consequence. The loss of Tuskegee was the beginning of Negro agitation for a bolt from the Republican Party. It led to anti-Republican comment in the Negro press, an organized effort to use the Negro voters as the balance of power in 20 doubtful Northern States, and the eventual indorsement of Senator La Follette by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Whether transfer of the hospital to Negro physicians at this time can stay the trend away from President Coolidge to La Follette remains to be seen.

Dr. Frederick A. Stokes, Negro, has been named executive officer at Tuskegee succeeding Dr. George L. Johnson (white). Gen. Hines today said Dr. Ward, the new commandant, is an excellent officer for the place, an overseas man and "a very clever doctor." He said he had received no recent protests from the Tuskegee whites against putting a Negro officer in charge.

But why, for gracious sake, should not a hospital especially builded for the care of Negroes, and to which, as we understand, white patients will not be admitted, why should not such hospital be under the control of the Negroes for whom it was established? Why should white people seek to obtain control of an institution with the management of which they cannot have and should not wish to have any concern?

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PHYSICIANS TO CO-OPERATE WITH VETERANS' BUREAU

Hampton, Va.—Among the outstanding accomplishments of the past year by the National Medical Association made known to the delegates attending the annual convention, which was in session here, was the final success which crowned the efforts of their committee which was appointed to co-operate with the veterans' bureau in the manning of the United States Veterans' hospital No. 1 at Tuskegee, Ala.

Special praise was accorded to Dr. Michael O. Dumas, president-elect of the association, a prominent physician of Washington, D. C., and a member of the board of trustees of Howard university, to whose indefatigable efforts the successful result is most largely attributed. He and other members of the committee, including Dr. J. O. Plummer, Dr. Geo. E. Cannon, Dr. W. G. Alexander and Dr. A. M. Curtis, it was reported, gave unstintedly of their time and energy to securing the result they feel means so much to the Colored people of the United States.

In a letter to Dr. Dumas Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, said: "I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you particularly, and through you the organization mentioned for the invaluable and cheerfully extended aid in selecting the medical staff at Tuskegee. Your offer of continued co-operation is appreciated and I shall be pleased to avail myself of your proffered services as occasion therefor arises."

Hines Gives Credit to Nat'l Medical Ass'n for Hospital Situation Solution

HAMPTON, Va.—Among the outstanding accomplishments of the past year by the National Medical Association made known to the delegates attending the annual convention, which is in session here this week, was the final success which crowned the efforts of their committee which was appointed to co-operate with the Veterans' Bureau in the manning of the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 91, at Tuskegee, Ala.

Especial praise was accorded to Dr. Michel O. Dumas, president-elect of the association, a prominent physician of Washington, D. C., and a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, to whose indefatigable efforts the successful result is mostly largely attributed. He and the other members of the committee, including Dr. J. O. Plummer, Dr. George E. Cannon, Dr. W. G. Alexander and Dr. A. M. Curtis, it was reported, gave unstintedly of their time and energy to securing the result they feel means so much to the colored people of the United States.

The correspondence which is subjoined indicates definitely that the colored people are indebted to Dr. Dumas and the National Medical Association for the splendid results which have finally come out of the hospital situation at Tuskegee:

Dr. Dumas' Letter.

July 25, 1924.

Gen. Frank T. Hines,
U. S. Veterans' Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Gen. Hines:

On behalf of the National Medical Association I desire to thank you for the final consummation of our cherished hope in the fulfilment of the promise to our people.

We are all truly grateful that out of a most chaotic situation has come an era of good feeling and understanding.

We appreciate very highly the opportunity afforded us to co-operate with you in the selection of a personnel for U .S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91. We have always endeavored to place at your disposal the best available men for the various positions. We shall be glad to further co-operate with you until the full staff is recruited.

In closing I wish to assure you that you have won the everlasting good-will of a grateful people.

Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) MICHEL O. DUMAS.

General Hines' Reply.

July 30, 1924.

Dr. Michel O. Dumas,
1817 13th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Dr. Dumas:

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of your kind letter of July 25.

It is gratifying to know that the arrangements made for the staff at U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 91, Tuskegee, Ala., are so satisfactory to you and the other officers and members of the National Medical Association.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you particularly and, through you, the organization mentioned, for the invaluable and cheerfully extended aid in selecting the medical staff at Tuskegee. Your offer of continued co-operation is appreciated, and I shall be pleased to avail myself of your proffered services as occasion therefor arises.

Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) FRANK T. HINES,
Director.

Hospital — 1924. Alabama.

Holsey Replies To Attack On Him By 'Linc' Johnson

Denies He Opposed Race Personnel at Vets' Hospital in Letter to Courier.

Albin L. Holsey of Tuskegee, Ala., has emphatically denied the charges of Henry Lincoln Johnson of Washington, D. C., that Holsey was guilty of trickery anent the appointment of an entire Negro personel at the Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. Johnson attacked President R. R. Moten and Mr Holsey at the meeting of the Lincoln League in Chicago, February 13. Mr. Holsey, in a lengthy letter to The Pittsburgh Courier, gives a new angle to the story. He writes:

"I have just read in the current issue of The Courier an attack upon me by Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson as reported in connection with the recent Lincoln League meeting in Chicago.

"I was attending the sessions of the Sanhedrin when Col. Johnson's address was delivered, and heard some echoes of it the same evening, but The Courier's article was the first printed report I have seen.

"Being native Georgians, I have known and respected Col. Johnson all of my life, and it is with the greatest reluctance that I openly disagree with him on some of the statements made with respect to my activities in connection with the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital.

"It is true that I consulted with Col. Johnson last spring on the subject of the hospital, just as I consulted with and sought the advice and co-operation of many other leaders of our group.

"It is also true that I later "parted company" with Col. Johnson and some of his associates at 1216 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., and the cause of our disagreement was NOT, as he claims, **that Tuskegee Institute opposed a Negro personnel at the Hospital,** but it was because of the arrangement of personnel which Col. Johnson had selected to head the hospital.

"On the occasion of one of my visits to Washington last April, I dropped into his office, and to my astonishment was informed that Col. Johnson had just submitted to President Harding a personnel program which included the appointment of John T. Rischer as commanding officer of the Tuskegee Hospital. Mr. Rischer was then, and is now, the clerk in Col. Johnson's office at 1216 Pennsylvania avenue. Dr. T. Edward Jones, I was informed, was suggested for the second place. The recommendation made by Col. Johnson further suggested that Civil Service examinations should be waived, and that all appointments to positions at the Tuskegee Hospital be made by and through him and his associates at 1216 Pennsylvania avenue.

"Two days later I talked with Mr. Perry Howard, Col. Johnson's associate, and told him frankly that I could not endorse and support such a program and gave him my reasons. It was Dr. Moton's thought that the National Medical Association was the proper organization in our group to recommend physicians for this hospital. I shared Dr. Moton's opinion and acted accordingly.

"Although I had been to the White House several times before, it is true that immediately after my disagreement with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Howard that some influence was brought to bear to keep me from seeing Mr. Christian at the White House, and that I had to secure a letter of introduction from Chief Justice Taft before I received an audience.

It is further true that when I interviewed Mr. Christian, he told me that the President had NOT requested Col. Johnson to take over the personnel of the Hospital, but that the president had asked "several colored leaders," including Col. Johnson, to suggest the names of colored persons who might qualify for positions at the hospital and to ask such persons to make application at once. Mr. Christian further emphasized that the selection of personnel for the hospital was in the hands of General Hines and would remain there.

Col. Johnson accuses me of having shown a letter of his to Chief Justice Taft. I did not show any letter of any kind to the Chief Justice the day I interviewed him and I can prove it, nor have I shown or sent to him any letter since then.

The charge that I dictated a letter in his office is also a misstatement of facts. I have never dictated a letter of any kind to any stenographer employed in Col. Johnson's office, and the only letter which he wrote to Dr. Moton on the subject of the hospital was written of his own free will and accord, and that letter was then and is now in our files at Tuskegee Institute.

Following the idea that the selection of physicians for the Government Hospital was a matter for the National Medical Association to handle, I met, during the spring and summer of 1923, a number of officials of the National Medical Association, including Dr. M. O. Dumas of Washington, and Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, and I do not believe any of these gentlemen would accuse me of double dealing and trickery.

It is possible that in facing many delicate and unexpected situations I may have made some mistakes, but I honestly tried to serve a righteous cause in an honorable way. If you are disposed to publish this letter as my reply to Col. Johnson and as "the other side" of the controversy, you are at liberty to do so.

Cordially yours,
ALBON L. HOLSEY.

ENTIRE NEGRO STAFF IN CHARGE TUSKEGEE

Appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward Completes the Work.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., confirmed today at the Veterans' Bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire negro staff for the first time since its opening. Dr. Ward, who attained the rank of major, the highest commission attained by a negro in the World War, succeeds Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white, who comes to the bureau's central office here.

The appointment of Dr. Ward, medical division officials said, is in line with the policy of placing negroes on the hospital staff as fast as competent men could be obtained. The staff at first was made up entirely of white physicians and attendants and it has gradually been replaced until now the whole personnel consists of negroes. Dr. Griffith will remain at Tuskegee until Dr. Ward, who now is acting officer in charge, becomes sufficiently qualified to act alone.

LAUREL, MISS., LEADER
JULY 9, 1924.

VETERANS' HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE IS NOW UNDER NEGRO STAFF

Associated Press
Washington, July 9.—Appointment of Dr. J. H. Ward, a negro of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the United States veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., confirmed today at the veterans' bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire negro staff for the first time since its opening. Dr. Ward, who attained the rank of major, the highest commission gained by a negro in the world war, succeeds Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white, who comes to the bureau's central office here.

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Dr. Dibble Succeeds Dr. Kenney at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 17.—(A. N. P.)—Dr. John A. Kenney has resigned as Medical Director of the John A Andrew Memorial Hospital after a distinguished service of many years. His successor is Dr. Eugene Heriot Dibble, Jr., formerly of Camden, S. C. Dr. Kenney's career as Medical Director of the famed Tuskegee Medical School has been notable. He is a figure of distinction in the Medical profession throughout the country and is regarded chiefly responsible for the high place which the Andrew Memorial Hospital holds among the best medical schools of the land.

© A. N. P
DR. EUGENE DIBBLE

Dr. Dibble is one of the strong characters among the younger members of the medical profession. He received the finishing touches to his literary training at the Atlanta University and finished his medical schooling at the Medical Department of Howard University in June 1919. He has served as an Interne at the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., as an Assistant Medical Director of the Tuskegee Institute; as Assistant Surgeon at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, and as Surgeon in charge of the general surgical department of the U. S. Veterans Hospital located at Tuskegee, Ala. Dr Dibble was born at Camden, S. C., August 14th, 1893, and is therefore only 31 years old.

Johnson City, Tenn. CHRONICLE
Thursday, July 10, 1924

Appointment Of Ward Makes Tuskegee Staff Composed Of Negroes

Washington, July 9.—A presentment of Joseph H. Ward, a negro of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, confirmed today at the Veterans Bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire negro staff for the first time since its opening. Ward, who attained the rank of major, the highest commission gained by a negro in the World War, succeeds Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white, who comes to the Bureau's central office here.

The appointment of Ward, medical division official said, is in line with the policy of placing negroes on the hospital's staff as fast as competent men could be obtained. The staff at first was made up entirely of white physicians and attendants and it has gradually been replaced until now the whole personnel consists of negroes. Dr. Griffith will remain at Tuskegee until Ward, who now is acting officer in charge, becomes qualified to act alone.

MEMPHIS, TENN. News-Scimitar
Wednesday, July 9, 1924

NEGRO TO HEAD VET HOSPITAL

Physician for Tuskegee Institution Selected.

WASHINGTON, July 9. — Appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro, of Indianapolis, as medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., confirmed today at the

veterans' bureau, places the institution in charge of an entire negro staff for the first time since its opening. Dr. Ward, who attained the rank of major, the highest commission gained by a negro in the world war, succeeds Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white, who comes to the bureau's central office here.

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Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

JUL 9 1924

NEGRO MEDICAL OFFICER AT TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

TUSKEG9E, Ala., July 8.—Notice of the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro, of Indianapolis, Ind., as medical officer in charge of the United States veterans hospital No. 91 here has been received at the institution.

Dr. Ward served overseas in the medical corps during the World War and attained the rank of major, the highest commission won by any negro officer.

JUL 9 1924

NEGRO COMMAND OF HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE TODAY

Washington, July 9.—Dr. Joseph H. Ward, negro, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has been appointed acting commanding officer of the United States veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, by Director Frank T. Hines, of the United States veterans Bureau.

Ward's appointment brings the hospital under the administration of complete negro personnel.

Johnson City, Tenn. CHRONICLE
Wednesday, July 9, 1924

Joseph H. Ward In Charge of Hospital

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—Notice of the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro of Indianapolis, Ind., as medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans' hospital No. 91, here, has been received at the institution.

Dr. Ward served overseas in the medical corps during the World War and attained the rank of major, the highest commission won by any negro officer.

JUL 9 1924

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

APPOINTS NEGRO

Selects Dr. J. H. Ward as Head of Tuskegee Hospital

TUHKEGEE, Ala., Juyl 8.—Notice of the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro, of Indianapolis, Ind., as medical officer in charge of the U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 91 here, has been received at the institution.

Dr. Ward served overseas in the Medical Reserve Corps during the World war and attained the rank of major, the highest commission won by any negro officer.

Macon Ga. NEWS

JUL 9 1924

JUL 9 1924

Negro Doctor Is Head Of Hospital At Tuskegee, Ala

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 9.—Notice of the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, negro, of Philadelphia, Ind., as medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 91 here, has been received at the institution.

Dr. Ward served overseas in the medical reserve corps during the world war and attained the rank of major, the highest commission won by any negro officer.

MORRISTOWN, TENN. MAIL
Wednesday, July 9, 1924

NEGRO NAMED TO HEAD VETERANS' HOSPITAL

Washington, July 9.—Doctor Joseph H. Ward, negro, of Indianapolis, Ind., was today appointed acting commanding officer of the United States veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., by Director Frank T. Hines of the United States Veterans' Bureau. Ward's appointment brings the hospital under administration of a complete negro personnel.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL SETTLEMENT

The final decision of Secretary Hines to turn over the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee to a complete colored staff not only ends a bitter and long drawn dispute, but opens a new era of opportunity as well as responsibility for the Negro citizens.

It must have been apparent from the very beginning that this was the only fair and just settlement of this delicate situation and we hope that the cowardly submission on the part of the government to the spirit of prejudice and racial proscription that caused the delay will not overshadow the splendid victory of those who carried on the fight for a complete Negro staff.

It must not be forgotten, however, that with this victory goes a far reaching responsibility. This plant, which is one of the largest and most elaborate of its kind in this country, will be one of the most important experiments in Negro administration we have ever had. Those who have tried to block higher Negro achievement, will look with keen relish for any mistake that might be made. The lawless element in Alabama may try to intimidate its personnel and even colored spoilsmen may try to throw monkey wrenches into the administrative machinery, but there must be no flinching or failure.

Just as a clear cut success here might open the way for a just and more liberal distribution of the work of this government, just so might any failure react in the interest of those who would deny Negroes equal and fair chances.

Too much cannot be said for the valiant fight made by organizations and individuals and the constant lashing of the Negro press that brought this matter to a successful finish. Even if political considerations had something to do with the timing of the event, it is a tribute to the manner in which the organized forces in our group are being respected.

Hospital—1924

NEGRO LEADERS TAKE STEPS BUILD HOSPITAL

Johnson City, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Prominent negro leaders in this city and section have taken the initial steps toward the erection of a hospital to be maintained for and by the negroes. Leaders of the movement expect to meet next Sunday afternoon for the purpose of forming a "Progressive League," which will serve as the official organization in the projection of the enterprise. It is understood that committees appointed for the purpose have already taken steps to procure a suitable site, and that the erection of a building will begin within the very near future. White people in this section are lending their aid to the movement, it is said.

HOSPITAL NEEDS AID.

Negro Institution Asks $10,000 in Contributions.

The Jane Terrell Baptist Hospital for negroes is sending out a call for contributions, the slogan being to raise $10,000 by the first of next January. This call comes through the general agent appointed by the board of directors, L. C. Clark, whose office is at 164 Beale Avenue, Memphis.

The call includes besides contributions, a request for more patients. "If you are sick, come before it is too late. Don't wait until you get the money, we are in business to help those who cannot help themselves. But also, send us your pay patients." First class service is guaranteed as 'competent surgeons' and physicians make up the staff.

To get the $10,000 by January 1, hospital clubs are being organized in all the churches of the tri-states, regardless of the denomination, and all negroes paying the $1 membership can be under the protection and benefit of the hospital.

The 500,000 negroes of the tri-states aided by their white friends, should easily put the hospital institution over the top since the associations of the various districts have adopted it in their sessions and will work for its good maintenance and operation.

There's a deal of news in the Want Columns.

AMERICAN SURGEONS' COLLEGE APPROVES 7 LOCAL HOSPITALS

Nashville Leads State in Number of Institutions Meeting Requirements of Organization Says Report of Survey.

Nashville's standing as the medical and hospital center of the South is fittingly indicated in the seventh annual report of the hospital conference of the American College of Surgeons announced by Franklin H. Martin, M. D., director-general. The survey included 2,366 hospitals in the United States and Canada, and only 1,416 of

per cent won places on the official approved list.

Nashville has on the accredited list four hospitals of 100 beds or more and three of fifty or more beds. Her closest competitor in Tennesse was Memphis, with three approved hospitals of 100 beds or more, one of fifty or more beds, and two of thirty-five or more beds.

The St. Thomas, Vanderbilt, General and George W. Hubbard hospitals were placed on the approved list of institutions with more than 100 beds. The Protestant, Woman's and Millie E. Hale hospitals of between fifty and 100 beds were listed among the approved institutions of that size.

A total of twenty-two hospitals were surveyed in Tennessee, of which seventeen, of 77.3 per cent, met the requirements. The list of approved Tennessee hospitals follows:

One Hundred or More Beds—Baptist Memorial Hospital, Memphis; *Erlanger Hospital, Chattanooga; George W. Hubbard Hospital, Nashville; Knoxville General Hospital, Knoxville; Memphis General Hospital, Memphis; Nashville General Hospital, Nashville; St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis; St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville; Vanderbilt Hospital, Nashville.

Fifty to One Hundred Beds—Appalachian Hospital, Johnson City; Baird-Dulaney Hospital, Dyersburg; Lucy Brinkley Hospital, Memphis; *Millie E. Hale Hospital, Nashville; Newell & Newell Sanitarium, Chattanooga; Protestant Hospital, Nashville; Riverside Hospital, Knoxville; Woman's Hospital of State of Tennessee, Nashville.

Thirty-five to Forty Beds—Crippled Children's Hospital, Memphis; Dr. W. C. Campbell's Hospital, Memphis.

The asterisk indicates that certain hospitals have accepted the requirements which result in the best scientific care of the patient, but are not, for lack of time or other acceptable reasons, carrying them out to the fullest extent.

Tennessee.

Would Force Negroes To Pay Where No Provisions For Race

The suits filed against several local colored citizens by the trustees of the Knox County Tuberculosis Sanitorium, which was recently established at Beverly Heights, a few miles northeast of the city, were unceremoniously dropped during last week and the plaintiff paid the costs in Circuit Court when attorneys representing the defendants appeared and announced that the defense would base their objections to paying the pledges made to the sanitarium fund on the grounds that no provisions had been made for the accommodation of Negro patients.

Action of the promoters of the sanitarium to force the Negro subscribers to the fund to pay their pledges brings to light one of the most flagrant acts of discrimination that has been observed in Knox County.

The tuberculosis sanitarium was made possible by the money subscribed by the general public. During the time the campaign for funds was waged a meeting of the local colored citizens was called at the Carnegie library at which time Dr. Herbert Acuff was appointed to explain the plans of operation and solicit pledges from the colored group.

Promised Provision For Colored Citizens.

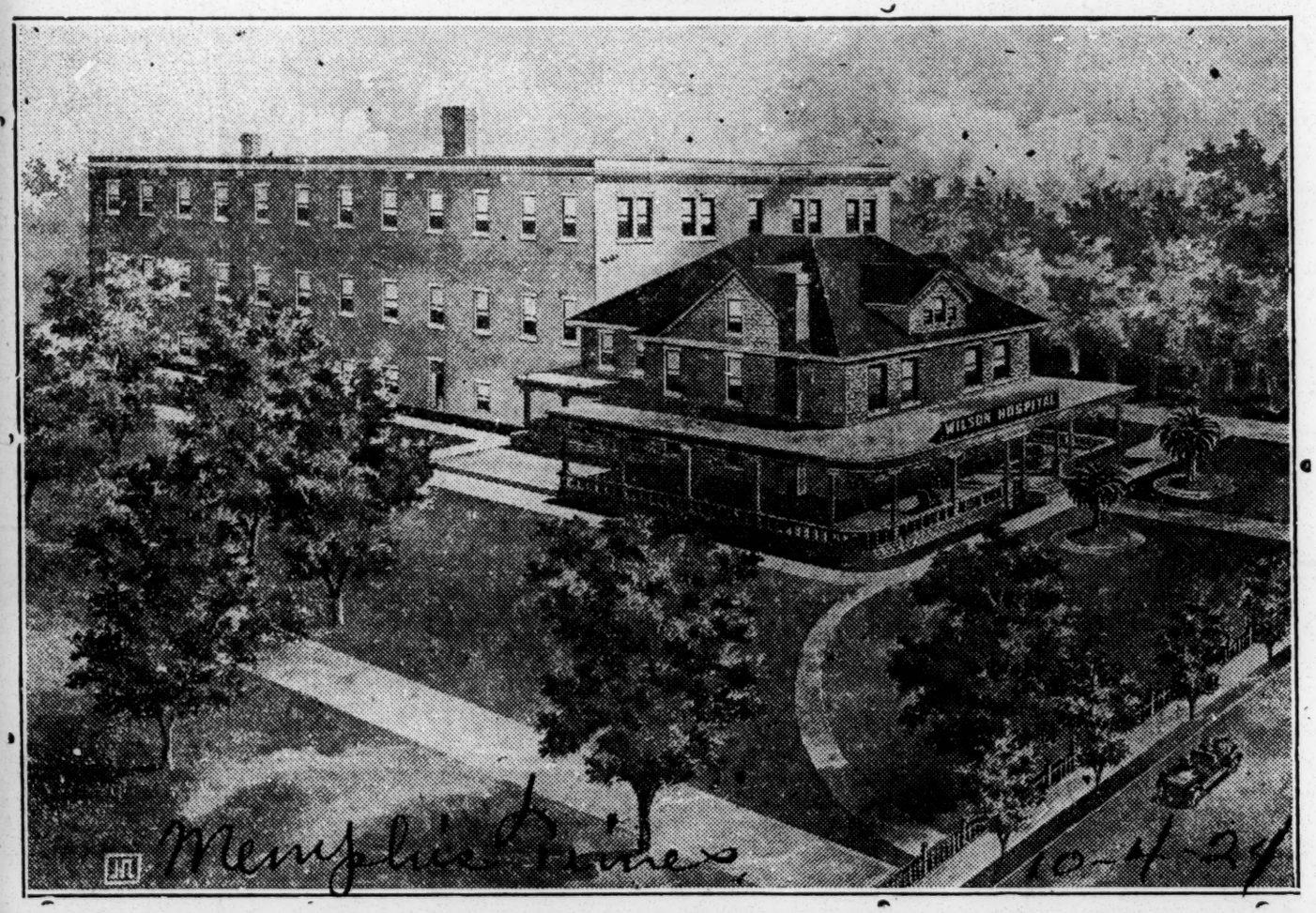
It was made very clear to the group of prominent colored men and women who had assembled there that the interests of the race would be taken care of at the proposed sanitarium. To be more explicit, Dr. Acuff outlined that a colored physician would be appointed to have charge of the colored patients. With this definite assurance, numbers of those in the audience pledged liberally to the fund, some paying the entire amounts pledged while others paid their pledges in installments as agreed on the signed pledge cards.

The buildings were soon thereafter completed and an elaborate program was arranged for the opening of the institution. When several of those who had subscribed liberal sums to the movement drove out to the opening they discovered that no provision whatsoever had been made for colored patients. It was then they discovered that they had been deceived and those who had not finished paying their pledges refused to pay more. In fact, there was talk of entering suit in an effort to recover the sums which had been paid by them.

The refusal of the subscribers to pay the pledges resulted in several suits being filed as referred to above and evidently the promoters realized the ridiculousness of the situation in that they hurriedly withdrew the same when they discovered that the colored citizenship is thoroughly indignant over the rank discrimination accorded them at an institution that should be designed to take care of all humanity.

The city of Knoxville and the Community Chest contribute sums toward the support of the institution.

WILSON HOSPITAL & NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL



Best Hospital in the South, Everything Modern — Fine Equipment; Prompt Service; Experienced Staff. DR. J. T. WILSON Chief Surgeon. 1103 Pearce St.

Hospital—1924. Tennessee.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN. STAFF Chronicle
MARCH 1, 1924

Mass Meeting Sunday For Negro Hospital

Completing of plans for the establishment of a negro hospital, to be called the "Community Hospital," will be the object of a mass meeting to be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the Thankful Baptist church, on Water street.

The Progressive league, an active negro organization, was organized on Thursday evening last, officers and directors chosen, and a membership of forty enrolled. The officers and plans for procedure will be submitted to the meeting Sunday afternoon, in which many white people of the city are taking an interest. A site on North Boone street has been offered by a member of the league.

Among the features of the Sunday program will be music by the Fogleman trio, well known young lady musicians of the city, contributing their services to the occasion.

Addresses are to be made by Rev Scott, Rev. J. G. Crippen, Dr. O. W Sherman, and others; and other music will be rendered by negro musicians of the city.

Hospital — 1924.

Texas.

ANNUAL REPORT UNION HOSPITAL IS REVELATION

To the President, Board of Directors and Citizens of Houston, Harris County, Texas.

Gentlemen: On the 13th of April last I assumed the office of secretary of the Union Hospital in keeping with your vote at a previous meeting.

From past experience in duties of this kind, I knew the responsibilities of a place of this kind held duties of importance that were vital to the well being of the institution. As far as it has been possible for me to go, giving heed at the same time to other duties, I have given service unstintingly in looking after the work of the hospital.

The first was to institute a system that would act as a check in official relations, especially financial, so that the business of the hospital might be kept in proper view of each person entrusted with its operation. — 24

It pleased me to say that all who have been delegated by your vote to look after these matters have lived up to their duties in spirit and practice as far as their time has permitted.

As you know, all the officers' service in these operations has been gratuitous, yet they have served their trust faithfully. So you must see they have had your interest foremost.

By the system which was instituted, all moneys coming into the hospital passed through the secretary, in meetings duly receipted and turned over into the hands of the treasurer, where it is paid out only by the method approved and authorized through the system of accounting which is in operation.

We here take pleasure in giving you below a statement of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

Hospital fees and rent	$1,398.78
Donations	1,890.43
From loan	50.00
Refunds	10.00
Receipts as shown by treasurer's record at the time I became secretary	1,153.54
Overdraft on treasurer	36.05
	$4,538.81

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$1,327.30
On loans	256.08
Petty cash	25.00
Commission for negotiating the purchase of Hospital	35.00
Commission for soliciting donations to financial agent	411.95
Paid on purchase notes	435.00
Printing	104.75
Phone charges	90.00
Sundry charges, groceries, drugs, etc.	753.81
Expenses up to April 9, 1923, at time I assumed place as secretary	1,099.92
	$4,538.81

The above is a true and correct exhibit of my records on the Union Hospital, located in Harris County, Texas for the time ending February 1, 1924

(Signed) R. L. ISAACS,
Secretary.

Hospital—1924. Virginia.

PRAISES PIEDMONT T. B. SANATORIUM

Writes To Tell That Piedmont Sanatorium Is Ideal Place For T. B. Victims.

A patient in the Piedmont Sanatorium writes that the retreat is now in a splendid condition to care for patients. He says the infirmary which opened January 2, is a splendid building, and all patients who are confined in bed for the best treatment are cared for in this building.

The writer asserts that there were thirty patients admitted January 2, some of whom were too weak to remain at the institution and had to be sent back home, and he advises that tubercular victims should not wait too late before seeking admission to the sanatorium. The institution is now treating over a hundred patients including men women and children, states the writer, who are cared for in three buildings and adds that the white superintendent of nurses, is doing all she can to make it comfortable for the patients. She has 16 nurses under her charge, all colored, several of whom will graduate in May. A splendid industrial teacher, Mrs. H. Toyler, teaches the women patients in fancy sewing and the men in making articles as bed room slippers and scarfs. These finished articles are placed on display in the infirmary for sale. From the sale a part of the proceeds go to the patients making it and a part to the general fund for the purchase of more material. In the industrial department the idea is to teach those trades which the patient may be able to follow in case after discharge from the institution they be not able to resume their former vacations. In the department of nurse training young women patients after being cured may enter to purse a course in nursing. Dr. Carter is glad to receive such applicants.

A splendid Sunday school is conducted at the sanatorium, besides patients who are of the more cheerful mode go from sick bed to sick bed carrying sunshine to those who may appear depressed. Prayer services are held on Wednesday nights and preaching on Sunday. In the very near future the chapel will be completed. This is a wonderful place, continues the writer, with the hopes that every man and woman in Virgina with T. B., will endeavor to be admitted to the Piedmont Sanatorium. Plenty of fresh food, fresh milk are given the patients and on Christmas a fine Christmas tree was had. Around the first of the year, twenty-five patients were discharged as cured, concludes the writer, and more are entering from the city of Norfolk than from any other place in the state.

Piedmont Sanitarium Chapel Is Dedicated With Fine Program

Burkesville, Va.—The dedicatory exercises of the chapel at Piedmont Sanitarium were held April 27.

The Hampton Quartet sang, as did the Harmony Sextet of Richmond. F. B. Marshall of the Piedmont Welfare Board was master of ceremonies. Dr. Wm. N. Smith of the State Board of Health made the welcome address, and Dr. H. C. Carter, superintendent of the Sanitarium, introduced the Rev. L. L. Downing, of Roanoke, who delivered the dedicatorial sermon.

Rev. A. L. James of Roanoke made the dedicatorial address, and others who took part were Rev. D. J. Bradford of Richmond, Charles E. Brauer of Catawba, Miss Agnes D. Randolph, R. N., director of Tuberculosis Education, and the Piedmont Choir. Collection was $252.01.

Hospital—1924

Maryland.

VICTORY HOSPITAL OPENING AWAITS ROCKEFELLOW BOARD DECISION

The opening of the new Victory Hospital on the site of the old Union Protestant Infirmary awaits the action of the John D. Rockefellow Board of New York, C. C. Fitzgerald told the AFRO-AMERICAN today.

The Board endowed richly by the oil magnate for the purpose of aiding medical education has been asked to set aside an annual amount sufficient to enable the hospital to operate. Smaller appropriations are expected from the city and State.

Transfer of the property on Division street from the Union Protestant Infirmary to the Victor Hospital Corporation, Judge John C. Rose, president, took place recently. The Victory Corporation paid $25,000 in cash and a mortgage of $25,000 for the balance.

The new colored hospital consists of nine lots in fee, completely furnished building, private operating rooms, nurses' home, etc. The main buildings front 102 feet on Division street, and 100 feet on Mosher street.

WHAT GOVERNOR RITCHIE IS ASKING FOR HENRYTON HOSPITAL

	Spent 1923	Amt. Asked	Gov. An. Allow. '25, '26, '27
Supt.	$ 625.00	$3,000.00	$3,000.00
Asst. Physician		$1,200.00	$1,200.00
Supt. Nurses	$ 150.00	$1,200.00	$1,200.00
Acct. Clerk	$ 112.50.	$ 900.00	$ 900.00
6 Tr. Nurses	$ 97.50	$2,800.00	$1,500.00
Storekeeper	$ [illegible]	$ 720.00	$ 720.00
Stenographer	$ 63.00	$ 540.00	
2 Firemen	$ 160.32	$1,440.00	$1,440.00
Laundress	$ 48.41	$ 480.00	$ 480.00
2 Laundry Workers	$ 64.75	$ 720.00	$ 360.00
Maids & Attendants	$ 210.20	$3,600.00	$1,800.00
Head Cook	$ 12.00	$ 840.00	$ 840.00
Second Cook		$ 720.00	$ 720.00
Chauffeur	$ 35.00	$ 600.00	$ 600.00

IN THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET

	Amt. 1923	Amt. Asked	Gov. An. Allow. '25, '26, '27
Aged Home, Wash. Conf.	$ 300.00	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Shelter for Aged & Infirm	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Church Home, A. M. E.	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Md. School for Blind	$13,000.00	$20,000.00	$15,000.00
Md. Home for Friendless	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
St. Elizabeths	$5,000.00	$10,000.00	$7,500.00
St. Mary's Home	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Oblate Sisters	$ 750.00	$ 750.00	$ 750.00
St. Katherine's	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Victory Hospital	$2,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00
House of Good Shepherd	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$4,000.00
Cheltenham	$15,000.00	$15,000.00	$15,000.00
Melvale	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$4,000.00
Public Athletic League	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
Crownsville	$124,000.00	$212,848.00	$166,241.00
Bowie No[illegible]l School	$44,687.00	$36,700.00	$25,000.00
Housekeeper	$ 65.34	$ 900.00	$ 900.00
3 Kitchen Men		$1,450.00	$1,000.00
Operating Expenses	$4,232.54	$54,090.00	$33,340.00

MAY GET A COLORED HEAD AT HENRYTON

Dissatisfaction With Present Conditions Is Stated At Physician's Meeting

COMMITTEE IS NAMED

Drs. Rhetta, Stewart and Ellicott To Investigate and Suggest Names

Declaring that the Tuberculosis Sanatarium at Henryton is passing through a serious crisis a committee to make definite recommendation touching its work and administration was appointed at a meeting of physicians called at the Health Department Wednesday afternoon.

Following revelations that much dissatisfaction existed among patients at the institution and that there is a lack of co-operation on the part of physicians, the Health Department called the meeting inviting all colored doctors in the city to a conference on the matter.

SAYS PREJUDICE EXISTS

"100 percent. of the patients I have sent to this institution," said one of the speakers, "came back and told me that they had been treated badly and complained that the present management is highly prejudiced."

The inaccessability of the place and the bad roads making it impossible to provide entertainment were also cited as tending to make the place undesirable.

CO-OPERATION URGED

Dr. B. M. Rhetta urged co-operation and stated that Dr. Victor F. Cullen, superintendent of State Hospitals for the Insane had stated that a chance would soon be given a colored man to man the institution. Dr. Mortin F. Sloan from Johns Hopkins, was also a speaker and the outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a committee comprising Drs. B. M. Rhetta. J. T. Stewart and V. L. Ellicott to look fully into the matter and recommend a colored head of the institution.

INMATES STAGE FOOD STRIKE AT HENRYTON

Return "Doggies" Served Three Times In Four Days to Superintendent Seigal

PRAISE COLORED NURSES

But Conditions Described By Inmates Still Unsatisfactory At T. B. Sanatarium

Patients in Ward A at the Tuberculosis Sanatarium at Henryton went on a small food strike Thursday when they refused to eat "Doggies" which they say had been served to them three days in succession.

Placing all of the food on a plate, according to one of the inmates, the patients atached a note on which was writetn, "This is a silent demonstration of the dissatisfaction of the patients of Ward A." and asked that it be sent to Dr. Seigal.

The complaint arose, patients say, when for three days they have been served this sausage with course hominy as a diet. Two days before this the patients in this ward also complained of bread sent to them because they say it was stale and refused to eat it.

BAD TREATMENT ALLEGED

Some idea of the condition at the institution, as told by inmates, may be gleaned from a typical case occurring recently. Theodore Thomas 1826 Etting street, an active tubercular patient, was assigned to work in the kitchen. Thomas at first, refused to work and was about to be discharged from the place when Dr Siegal took up the matter.

Patients objected to Thomas working in the kitchen, where food was to be handled and the patient was finally sent back to bed.

PRAISE COLORED NURSES

Patients in all of the wards, however, praise the treatment given to them by colored nurses in attendance. With the numbers increasing, however, they say the food and general treatment of the patients is not improving.

Victory Hospital

Faced with failure in their efforts to interest philanthropists in the project for a Victory Hospital, trustees must decide (1) to continue their efforts along this line; (2) give the $25,000 raised by popular subscription back to the donors; (3) turn it over to improve Provident Hospital under the new name or, (4) seek the assistance of the city and State authorities.

The first proposal appears hopeless, the second impossible, and the third only a last resort. The fourth remains as the most practical.

St. Louis has voted a million for a Negro municipal hospital. There will be no more segregated wards in its white hospitals. Colored doctors, nurses and interns will have the proper facilities for training and practice.

Why not the same plan for Baltimore? Why not persuade the city to aid Victory Hospital with the understanding that it will provide free beds for colored patients in this hospital alone.

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Hospital—1924.

Maryland.

VICTORY HOSPITAL OPENING AWAITS ROCKEFELLOW BOARD DECISION

The opening of the new Victory Hospital on the site of the old Union Protestant Infirmary awaits the action of the John D. Rockefellow Board of New York, C. C. Fitzgerald told the AFRO-AMERICAN today.

The Board endowed richly by the oil magnate for the purpose of aiding medical education has been asked to set aside an annual amount sufficient to enable the hospital to operate. Smaller appropriations are expected from the city and State.

Afro American 1-18-24

Transfer of the property on Division street from the Union Protestant Infirmary to the Victor Hospital Corporation, Judge John C. Rose, president, took place recently. The Victory Corporation paid $25,000 in cash and a mortgage of $25,000 for the balance.

The new colored hospital consists of nine lots in fee, completely furnished building, private operating rooms, nurses' home, etc. The main buildings front 102 feet on Division street, and 100 feet on Mosher street.

WHAT GOVERNOR RITCHIE IS ASKING FOR HENRYTON HOSPITAL

	Spent 1923	Amt. Asked	Gov. An. Allow. '25, '26, '27
Supt.	$ 625.00	$3,000.00	$3,000.00
Asst. Physician		$1,200.00	$1,200.00
Supt. Nurses	$ 150.00	$1,200.00	$1,200.00
Acct. Clerk	$ 112.50	$ 900.00	$ 900.00
6 Tr. Nurses	$ 97.50	$2,800.00	$1,500.00
Storekeeper	$ 82.00	$ 720.00	$ 720.00
Stenographer	$ 63.00	$ 540.00	
2 Firemen	$ 160.32	$1,440.00	$1,440.00
Laundress	$ 48.41	$ 480.00	$ 480.00
2 Laundry Workers	$ 64.75	$ 720.00	$ 360.00
Maids & Attendants	$ 210.20	$3,600.00	$1,800.00
Head Cook	$ 12.00	$ 840.00	$ 840.00
Second Cook		$ 720.00	$ 720.00
Chauffeur	$ 35.00	$ 600.00	$ 600.00

Afro American 2-8-24

IN THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET

	Amt. 1923	Amt. Asked	Gov. An. Allow. '25, '26, '27
Aged Home, Wash. Conf.	$ 300.00	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Shelter for Aged & Infirm	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Church Home, A. M. E.	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Md. School for Blind	$13,000.00	$20,000.00	$15,000.00
Md. Home for Friendless	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
St. Elizabeths	$5,000.00	$10,000.00	$7,500.00
St. Mary's Home	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Oblate Sisters	$ 750.00	$ 750.00	$ 750.00
St. Katherine's	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Victory Hospital	$2,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00
House of Good Shepherd	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$4,000.00
Cheltenham	$15,000.00	$15,000.00	$15,000.00
Melvale	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$4,000.00
Public Athletic League	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
Crownsville	$124,000.00	$212,848.00	$166,241.00
Bowie Normal School	$44,687.00	$36,700.00	$25,000.00
Housekeeper	$ 65.34	$ 900.00	$ 900.00
3 Kitchen Men		$1,450.00	$1,000.00
Operating Expenses	$4,232.54	$54,090.00	$33,340.00

MAY GET A COLORED HEAD AT HENRYTON

Dissatisfaction With Present Conditions Is Stated At Physician's Meeting

COMMITTEE IS NAMED

Drs. Rhetta, Stewart and Ellicott To Investigate and Suggest Names

Declaring that the Tuberculosis Sanatarium at Henryton is passing through a serious crisis a committee to make definite recommendation touching its work and administration was appointed at a meeting of physicians called at the Health Department Wednesday afternoon.

Following revelations that much dissatisfaction existed among patients at the institution and that there is a lack of co-operation on the part of physicians, the Health Department called the meeting inviting all colored doctors in the city to a conference on the matter.

Afro American 6-13-24

SAYS PREJUDICE EXISTS

"100 percent. of the patients I have sent to this institution," said one of the speakers, "came back and told me that they had been treated badly and complained that the present management is highly prejudiced."

The inaccessability of the place and the bad roads making it impossible to provide entertainment were also cited as tending to make the place undesirable.

CO-OPERATION URGED

Dr. B. M. Rhetta urged co-operation and stated that Dr. Victor F. Cullen, superintendent of State Hospitals for the Insane had stated that a chance would soon be given a colored man to man the institution. Dr. Mortin F. Sloan from Johns Hopkins, was also a speaker and the outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a committee comprising Drs. B. M. Rhetta. J. T. Stewart and V. L. Ellicott to look fully into the matter and recommend a colored head of the institution.

INMATES STAGE FOOD STRIKE AT HENRYTON

Return "Doggies" Served Three Times In Four Days to Superintendent Seigal

PRAISE COLORED NURSES

But Conditions Described By Inmates Still Unsatisfactory At T. B. Sanatarium

Patients in Ward A at the Tuberculosis Sanatarium at Henryton went on a small food strike Thursday when they refused to eat "Doggies" which they say had been served to them three days in succession.

Placing all of the food on a plate, according to one of the inmates, the patients atached a note on which was writetn. This is a silent demonstration of the dissatisfaction of the patients of Ward A. and asked that it be sent to Dr. Seigal.

Afro American 9-5-24

The complaint arose, patients say, when for three days they had been served this sausage with course hominy as a diet. Two days before this the patients in this ward also complained of bread sent to them because they say it was stale and refused to eat it.

BAD TREATMENT ALLEGED

Some idea of the condition at the institution, as told by inmates, may be gleaned from a typical case occurring recently. Theodore Thomas 1826 Etting street, an active tubercular patient, was assigned to work in the kitchen. Thomas at first, refused to work and was about to be discharged from the place when Dr Siegal took up the matter.

Patients objected to Thomas working in the kitchen, where food was to be handled and the patient was finally sent back to bed.

PRAISE COLORED NURSES

Patients in all of the wards, however, praise the treatment given to them by colored nurses in attendance. With the numbers increasing, however, they say the food and general treatment of the patients is not improving.

Victory Hospital

Faced with failure in their efforts to interest philanthropists in the project for a Victory Hospital, trustees must decide (1) to continue their efforts along this line; (2) give the $25,000 raised by popular subscription back to the donors; (3) turn it over to improve Providenf Hospital under the new name or, (4) seek the assistance of the city and State authorities.

Afro American 2-7-25

The first proposal appears hopeless, the second impossible, and the third only a last resort. The fourth remains as the most practical.

St. Louis has voted a million for a Negro municipal hospital. There will be no more segregated wards in its white hospitals. Colored doctors, nurses and interns will have the proper facilities for training and practice.

Why not the same plan for Baltimore? Why not persuade the city to aid Victory Hospital with the understanding that it will provide free beds for colored patients in this hospital alone.

The problem is difficult but not insoluble for the Victory Hospital trustees. They have the nucleus of a fund for a municipal hospital. Why not put it over?

What of Victory Hospital?

Just why the excellent hospital plant on Division street purchased some time ago by the Victory Hospital committee is allowed to go unused for so long a time when there is such an urgent need for this institution is a matter upon which the public should be informed.

If the gentlemen handling this project have met with an insurmountable obstacle or if there is reasonable delay forced upon them there is no reason why they should not take the public in their confidence sufficiently to let them know just where the trouble lay.

Hundreds of men and women who donated funds to this project and who would contribute more to get it going deserve that the matter be explained. Or if funds expected from public sources are not forthcoming the responsibility should be shifted to the proper place. The need for the expansion of hospitalization among colored people here is too serious to allow any public project to lag. With only one institution in this city where a colored physician can follow with complete freedom the treatment and handling of his cases and with our unfavorable death rate, certainly this is a matter of grave proportions.

Something should be done to hasten the opening of this project or the cause for the delay put up to the publ

PROVIDENT TO HAVE NEW T. B. CLINIC

Maryland Tuberculosis Association to Provide Weekly Clinics at Local Hospital

FORM COLORED BRANCH

Group Will Be Organized To Promote Prevention Work and Conduct Relief

The immediate starting of two clinics each week, the institution of a six year course for physicians and the consequent organization of a colored branch, has been announced by the Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

This announcement which was made this week by Dr. William B. Matthews, managing director, also sets out the future policy of cooperation with colored physicians in the handling of tuberculosis problems in the city. According to the announcement:

The Maryland Tuberculosis Association will provide a physician of known ability to hold two clinics per week of two hours each on alternating days. He will supervise the clinics and teach groups of colored physicians as designated by the Maryland Dental and Pharmaceutical Association. The doctors thus specified will be divided into pairs, each pair to meet with the Association's physician on the specified day each week and on the following day hold a clinic by themselves. Each pair work in the clinic only two days per week.

The Provident Hospital has been selected on account of its locality.

The Association shall make arrangements with the nearest hospital x-ray clinic to make plates of patients sent to them and to demonstrate the plates to colored physicians. Part of the duties of these physicians will be to study the plates.

A maximum of six interesting chests, two from each group day, to be selected by the Association physician to be sent for plates. He shall make effort to have every "positive" case enter the sanatorium. In this manner the Association will have trained in the course of a year six capable physicians for tuberculosis work among their own people. A new group of physicians shall be selected for the "course" each twelve months, in order to develop as many as possible.

After the clinics have been in existence for a sufficient time and that the colored people are convinced that the Maryland Tuberculosis Association is really doing something for them, a meeting of their people shall be called and the colored branch of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association organized. They will be permitted to sell Seals, thus helping to finance the clinics.

Local physicians interested in the movement are Drs. William T. Carr, J. C. Stewart, Martin F. Sloan and Dr. Greenbury of John Hopkins.

VICTORY HOSPIT'L IS CLOSED ISSUE SAYS JUDGE ROSE

Division Street Property Has Been Returned to Former Owners

MAY RETURN MONEY

May Return Money or Use It To Promote Some Other Cause

While some future effort will be made to establish hospital accommodations here in the future for colored people, the Victory Project is a closed issue, Judge Rose told a representative of this paper, Wednesday.

The committee has definitely decided to abandon the effort on Division street and turn the buildings back to the owner. No plans have been made to take over the Provident Hospital, the Judge also said when asked about this plan.

Expensive Proposition

It requires an expense of at least $3 per day for each bed in an efficiently run hospital, Judge Rose said, and the plan was to have 100 beds, requiring a daily expenditure of $300. The patients coming to the institution would not provide this amount and the money could not be secured from other sources.

Colored members of the committee stated that some effort to revive a hospital project would undoubtedly be made but just what form it would take had not been decided upon.

Fund a Problem

The $25,000 fund in hand raised in the campaign has become a problem to the committee, it was learned. At first it was suggested that the money be returned to its donors. A number of them are dead and proper distribution would be a hard proposition.

Some of the members are in favor of utilizing the money in some future effort or turning it over to some worthy cause.

Something Should Be Done

Judge Rose also stated that something should be done to establish some place where Negro physicians and nurses can obtain such hospital facilities as will give them practical training and experience which the whites now receive in the local institutions.

Hospital — 1924.

North Carolina.

Race Hospital In Third Year At Wilmington

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—At a meeting here last week of the trustees of the Community hospital in Hopper's hall, the people of this city were acquainted with the remarkable growth of the institution during the brief period of three years. Today the three story structure, with 25 beds, a well-equipped operating room, X-ray room and seven nurses in training, two of which will graduate in June, one registered nurse and a staff of physicians among the best in the city, has had about 9,000 hospital days and has overcome $30,000 indebtedness.

Dr. C. E. Carnes, a member of the board of trustees, told those present that an ambulance was a pressing need at the institution, and in five minutes $200.00 in subscriptions in amounts from $5.00 to $25.00 was taken.

The county and city commissions were praised for their support and Dr. F. F. Burnett, the superintendent, was specially commended for his efficient administration of the institution.

Dr. A. J. Wilson and Dr. W. H. Moore were credited with visualizing the institution and working untiringly until the dream had been realized.

From this meeting the idea was developed that a colored chamber of commerce should be formed, and after being championed by Dr. A. D. Avery, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, the approval of the meeting was secured and January 8 named as the date for the organization. Thomas Hooper was named temporary chairman and Prof. F. J. Rogers, of Peabody school, secretary.

OTEEN PATIENTS SEEK TRANSFER OF ALL NEGROES

Petition Bearing ~~at Least~~ 250 Names Sent to Capital.

Transfer of all negro patients from Oteen Hospital has been requested by white patients, at least 250 signing a petition that has been sent to Washington, charging that the negroes prove a menace by crowding in corridors and passages, acting boisterous and placing themselves inside and around recreational halls while entertainments are being given.

Colonel James E. Miller, Medical Officer in Charge, said last night there are approximately 1,000 white patients and 29 negroes at Oteen at the present time. Colonel Miller asserts that no trouble has been experienced between the races and it is just a case of white patients feeling that it will be better for all to have the ngroes placed in the institution at Tuskegee, Ala.

Senator Overman has been forwarded a petition bearing the signatures of 250 or more ex-service men who are patients at Oteen, stating that they are of the opinion it is the desire of the U. S. Veterans Bureau to hospitalize the negro patients, now at Oteen, at Hospital Number 91 at Tuskegee, Ala., where the government has expended an enormous amount in providing a modern well equipped hospital for them, and which is now one half vacant.

The negro patients, it is stated, prove themselves a menace at Oteen by crowding in the corridors and passages, making boisterous, and hilarious remarks and placing themselves inside and around the doors during entertainments at the Red Cross, K. of C. hut, Y. M. C. A. for white, which is to be seen and heard by their mothers, wives and sisters. The petition adds that while the condition is in no way due to the administration of Oteen, which is all that could be desired, the government has expended such an amount in providing an institution for the colored that "We most respectfully request that they be transferred to their institution at Tuskegee, Ala., as it is believed this change would have a tendency to promote a better feeling of contentment and peace of minds."

Senator Overman has taken the matter up with General Hines and forwarded him the petition sent him with request that he have the same carefully looked into, according to word received here.

Accuse Doctor at Vets Hospital as a Swindler

Chicago Defender

Abuses at the United States Veterans' hospital in Asheville, N. C., are reported to Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans bureau, in a letter sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., New York City.

In the letter it is charged: First—"That Ku Klux agitation at the Asheville hospital and threats to Colored patients had culminated in a petition being sent by 200 white patients asking the transfer of 29 Colored patients to Tuskegee, because the 29 were 'a menace by crowding in the corridors'; second—that one of the doctors at the Asheville hospital, who is named in the complaint, segregated 26 Colored patients and overcrowded them in one ward; third—that this same white doctor not only displayed an 'intolerable' attitude toward Colored patients, but let it be known that he intended to get rid of all of them; fourth—that, according to affidavits, signed by Colored patients, this white doctor forced Colored patients to pay him for regular government work, that he accepted loans from his Colored patients and threatened them when they spoke to others of his extortions."

Get Affidavits

The information and affidavits forwarded to Washington are the result of a personal investigation made by James Weldon Johnson.

Speaking of the petition asking the removal of the patients, the letter says:

"We wish to point out particularly that of the more than 1,000 white patients, only 200 of that number could be induced to sign the petition, which shows that 80 per cent of the patients at the hospital do not consider the situation such as to warrant the removal of the Colored patients. We are informed that the Colored patients are fine young men. The sentiment prevails that the agitation for their removal to the hospital at Tuskegee is stirred up by the Ku Klux Klan. Justification for this belief is given in the fact that we have in our possession a Ku Klux Klan threat sent to one of the Colored patients."

Swindle Patients

The white doctor against whom the charges are made is held to be closely connected with this trouble. This doctor is alleged to have made one patient, Cleveland Drewy, pay $1 for signing insurance blanks, which is against government regulations. It is furtner charged that this white doctor received from another patient, Will Johnson, $300 on June 22, 1923, $350 the following day and $138.50 on Sept. 1, when the man's case was rerated, that sum being one-half the man's back pay. Later Mr. Johnson loaned the doctor $25 of which only $15 has been repaid. Despite the white doctor's promise to have Mr. Johnson rated as permanently and totally disabled, for which he took $10, he had Mr. Johnson discharged from the hospital on March 5. The above mentioned sums were paid the white doctor, Mr. Johnson swears, because he demanded them to put through Mr. Johnson's compensation claim. Since leaving the hospital Mr. Johnson states under oath that the white doctor has met him a number of times and threatened him in order to stop his telling of the payments.

A third patient, Dillard Middlebanks, swears that the doctor charged him for signing sick blanks so that he could collect his insurance.

The report has been sent to Director Hines with a request for "prompt, vigorous and unyielding action" against the Klan agitation at the Asheville hospital and to protect the patients from further extortion and injustice. The discharge of the white doctor, if the charges against him are sustained, is demanded.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

MAY 7 - 1924

PLAN NEGRO BUILDING AT THE SANATORIUM

Provision Will Also Be Made For White Incurables—$500 For Road Show.

HEALTH PLANS ARE DEAD

County commissioners yesterday appropriated $14,500 to be used in the construction of a separate building for negroes at the Guilford Tuberculosis sanatorium, making it possible for the addition of rooms for incurable white patients; appropriated $500 for the entertainment of the road show to be held in this state in June; heard numerous road delegations and failed to take any action on the proposed county-wide health organization, with the result that plans which have been under discussion for many months died an easy death.

The tuberculosis sanatorium has available now about $8,000 with which it is proposed to furnish room to take care of incurable white patients. This room will probably be added on to the rear wing of the main building although details of the arrangements will be left to trustees of the institution. The $14,500 appropriated yesterday will be used in the construction of a separate building for negroes.

The action means that more white patients can be taken into the sanatorium right away. There are 20 applications from white sufferers from the disease on file at the present time and seven negroes. White patients who are thought curable will be placed in the ward originally designed for negroes. This ward has never been opened.

O. A. Kirkman headed a High Point delegation which asked financial aid of the commissioners for the High Point, Thomasville and Denton railroad. Mr. Kirkman stated that if plans materialize the railroad will be extended from High Point to Greensboro. Commissioners took the request under advisement.

The proposed consolidation of health departments of Greensboro and Guilford county died a natural death when no action was taken by the board. The matter had been deferred from last month's meeting until yesterday. Even the best friends of the plan realized that its condition was hopeless. It was dicsussed briefly, but informally; no vote was taken. Everybody regarded it as a dead issue.

Dr. B. B. Williams, acting health officer, will probably be named health officer, if he will accept the position. Dr. R. A. Schoonover, county coroner, has been handling some of the work at the county home and he will probably be asked to continue his work. Dr. N. R. Wilson, elected county health officer by the county board of health, declined to serve unless he were given an organization which would comply with requirements of the state board of health for a complete health unit. Dr. C. C. Hudson, who was to have headed the combined health forces, will handle the work in Greensboro alone, to which position he was originally elected by the city.

The $500 appropriated for entertainment of visitors in the county during the road show is to be divided between High Point and Greensboro. Greensboro's entertainment committee will receive $300 and High Point's $200.

BLOCK OF PROPERTY GIVEN FOR HOSPITAL

Four And One-Half Acres on East Washington Street Given For Institution; Value is Over $20,000.

(Special to The Journal and Guide.)

Investigation of Veterans' Hospital Brings Dismissal of White Doctor

Investigation by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of charges made by colored war veterans in the government hospital at Oteen, N. C., has resulted in summary dismissal of Dr. Archie McAllister white, associate medical officer of the hospital.

The following abuses were found at Oteen:

1. That Ku Klux Klan agitation at Oteen had produced a threat against one of the colored war veterans and a petition asking for the removal of 29 of them to the government hospital at Tuskegee.

2. That 26 colored patients were segregated in one ward where there was bad overcrowding.

3. That Dr. McAllister's attitude toward colored patients had been intolerable and that he had let it be known he wanted to get rid of all colored patients.

4. That Dr. McAllister had forced patients to pay for signing insurance blanks, which is contrary to government regulations, and that Dr. McAllister had accepted pay from colored patients in the government hospital, threatening them to make them silent.

5. That Dr. McAllister charged a patient for the signing of sick blanks and threatened the patient for reporting the matter.

Upon completion of the N. A. A. C. P. investigation at Oteen hospital, Mr. Johnson forwarded his report, supported by affidavits and other documents, to General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, in Washington. Mr. Johnson's report was acknowledged by E. A. Shepherd, Chief of the Inspection Division of the Veterans' Bureau, in a letter dated May 28, 1924, in which Mr. Shepherd said:

"It is believed that the information contained in your letter and in the affidavits submitted will be of much assistance in correcting any irregularities which may exist."

The outcome of the N. A. A. C. P. report and of the investigation conducted by the Veterans' Bureau, is reported as follows in the Asheville Citizen, in a special dispatch from Washington:

"A letter from Dr. James Miller, Medical Officer-in-Charge at Oteen, advised Dr. McAllister that the Central Office at Washington had directed a discontinuance of his services after giving careful consideration to a report of an investigation made of his case."

The Asheville Citizen's dispatch further reports that Senators Simmons and Overman of North Carolina have been asked by Southern whites to intercede for the dismissed doctor.

Provide Special Division of State Sanatorium for Negroes

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 19—A block of property containing about four and one-half acres on East Washington street, in Noco Hafk valued at over $20,000 has been given by the Mathewson-Willis Real Estate Company—A. L. Brooks and C. D. Bendow, Jr., it was announced.

The site is near the new Washington Street School. The board unanimously accepted the site, and plans to build the Greensboro Negro hospital there.

The movement to erect a Negro hospital in Greensboro was begun in January, 1923. In May of last year a board of directors composed of six white men and six Negroes was named. A Negro hospital association was also formed with Charles H. Moore as president.

(Preston News Service.)

SANATORIUM, N. C., Dec. 22.—North Carolina realizes the importance of caring for her colored tuberculous citizens and has opened a colored division to the State Sanatorium. It is a splendidly built, modern structure, modelled on the same lines as the unit for white patients. It accommodates 64 patients, an equal number of men and women. It is under the medical direction of the same physicians as the white division of the sanatorium. The patients have all the advantages of the X-ray, splendid laboratory and special treatments offered tuberculous persons at the State Sanatorium. A highly capable colored graduate nurse is head nurse and matron.

The opinion is prevalent that Negroes do not respond to sanatorium treatment. This is seemingly not true. It has been the experience of the doctors at the sanatorium that cases taken early enough and given proper treatment respond to it almost as well as white patients do.

While undergoing treatment at the sanatorium it is very necessary for the patients to get the full benefit of the treatment. There are a number of small things that help to make the life of sanatorium patients and the long period of treatment pass pleasantly. Books and music are two of these. The colored sanatorium at the present time does not have any of these things, nor does the State make any appropriation for them. Books of fiction, biography, history and travel to form a library for the colored sanatorium and a talking machine with a number of good records are needed at the colored division now. Any one wishing to contribute any of these things may send them to the North Carolina Sanatorium, marked "colored division."

Heretofore one of the great difficulties in the treatment of tuberculosis among Negroes, even more so than among whites, has been getting the disease diagnosed in its early stages. The North Carolina Sanatorium now employs two whole-time travelling clinicians. These physicians hold clinics for examination of both white and colored free of charge in any town or county in which their services are requested.

Hospital—1924. Pennsylvania.

Hospital Drive For $250,000 To Be Continued

The Livingstone Memorial Hospital appeal for $250,000 with which the former Morgan Community house, Bedford avenue and Fullerton street, will be converted into a hospital for our race, has been extended to the middle of January. This decision was made during a meeting of the advisory board Monday in the office of H. Fred Mercer, general chairman of the appeal.

Subscriptions to the fund to equip, fireproof, remodel and maintain the present building bought by the hospital association, are coming in from many sources, but not as fast as they should.

Because of the handicap of getting literature to our many friends, due to the holiday rush of mail, and the inability of our workers to cover the ground allotted them has resulted in the extension of the appeal.

Mr. Mercer declared that the establishment of the hospital at this time, after the many years of discouragements and failures, must go through. Others of the white persons are making every effort to put the appeal over.

But those of our own race do not appear to be doing their share in raising the funds. There are 65,000 Negroes in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Practically every one of them can afford at least one dollar. The association expects this amount from each. Others have prospered to a greater extent and to these, those interested in the hospital, appeal for larger contributions.

It is believed that many of our colored persons will take advantage of buying a brick in the building This may be done for $5. A hospital for Negroes must be established here. Pittsburgh should not be permitted to sit back, especially the Negroes and not come forward with all the means they have and place this city on a par with New York, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Baltimore and other cities, in which one or more Negro hospitals are maintained.

On Friday evening, January 4, at 8 o'clock, a mass meeting will be held in the Carol Street Baptist Church, Carol and Alder streets. Every one is cordially invited to come and bring his friends. Mr. Mercer, J. R. Hainer, campaign director, and others will make short talks. William S. Fitts, chairman of the East Liberty district, will preside.

Doors Closed To Aged Race Woman Prompted Building of Hospital For All Races.

The illness of an old Negro woman a generation or so ago may be said to have been the beginning, indirectly of the train of circumstances which culminated last week in the announcement that a $10,000,000 building is to be erected on the old American League baseball grounds at 165th street and Broadway to be occupied jointly by the Presbyterian Hospital and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University as the nucleus of a great medical centre.

The story is one of the cherished traditions of Presbyterian Hospital.

The old woman, who was the faithful servant of a prominent New York family, was under the care of Dr. Oliver White, a leading physician of that day. Finding hospital care urgently necessary, he tried to send her to the institution he thought best for the purpose, but she was denied admission because of her color.

Stirred by the injustice, Dr. White called it to the attention of James Lenox, and told him the city should have a hospital that would be open without restriction to every person in need of its services. So thoroughly did Mr. Lenox agree with the idea that he made it the guiding principle of his plan in founding Presbyterian Hospital, and when that institution opened its doors in 1872 conspicuous on the wall of the new building was a bronze tablet declaring the Presbyterian Hospital to be "for the poor of New York, without regard to race, creed or color."

Built Near Shantytown

The hospital was well placed for its purposes. It stood at the upper end of Madison avenue, adjacent to the shantytown of the district that is now Central Park and yet not so far from Washington Square but that the fashionable residents could drive up.

"Shantytown" was a disreputable and lawless district where settlers lived in shacks pieced out of waste lumber, discarded tin roofing, cast-off doors and windows, etc. One of the classic stories of Presbyterian Hospital is that of the young doctor who was called to visit a woman in Fifth avenue. Under the impression that he was to have as his first patient an aristocratic resident of that famous street, the doctor dressed with discriminating care; but when he found the address it proved to be that of a neighboring rovel, inhabited by an old Irishwoman suffering from chronic rheumatism, who lived in one room, together with her son, who was a junkman, many children, a flock of chickens, several dogs and a she goat.

To the needs of its first surroundings, its officials trace the strong tendency toward social service which has developed the visiting nurse system, east side diet kitchens and similar projects which have become an important part of the work of the hospital.

Presbyterian Hospital also has important steps in scientific progress to its credit, its friends say. The first complete antiseptic treatment administered in America, it is said, was performed there by Dr. L. A. Stimson. In recent years, the hospital was the first in New York to use the insulin treatment for diabetes. During the present year, Dr. Alphonse R. Dochez of the hospital staff has announced a discovery which it is believed may revolutionize the treatment of scarlet fever.

Plant Now Outgrown

The hospital plant now is antiquated and outgrom. Faced with the necessity of building a new home, the project of the proposed medical centre was evolved, in co-operation with the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. In planning the new hospital, the aim has been, the board says, to keep the advantages of both the large and the small institution, by allowing for the concentration of equipment and personnel possible in a large hospital and medical school, and also for the closest individual care of each patient. Instead of being organized as one vast hospital, it will be composed of a series of small hospitals, each a unit in itself, and all operating together under the same roof, with consequent gain in efficiency, economy and the welfare of the individual patient.

Plans contemplate the addition of a maternity hospital, dental school, children's hospital, eye hospital, ear, nose and throat hospital, a psychopathic hospital, a neurologic institute and hospital, and other institutions that can profitably co-operate with Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia School of Medicine.

James Gamble Rogers is the architect of the new building. The school of medicine section, the future outpatient clinic, the Presbyterian general hospital section and the private patient pavilion will be connected by a central axis which will contain on each floor facilities which the various institutions will use in common, such as consulting rooms, therapies, offices and operating amphitheatre.

Fourteen Floors Planned

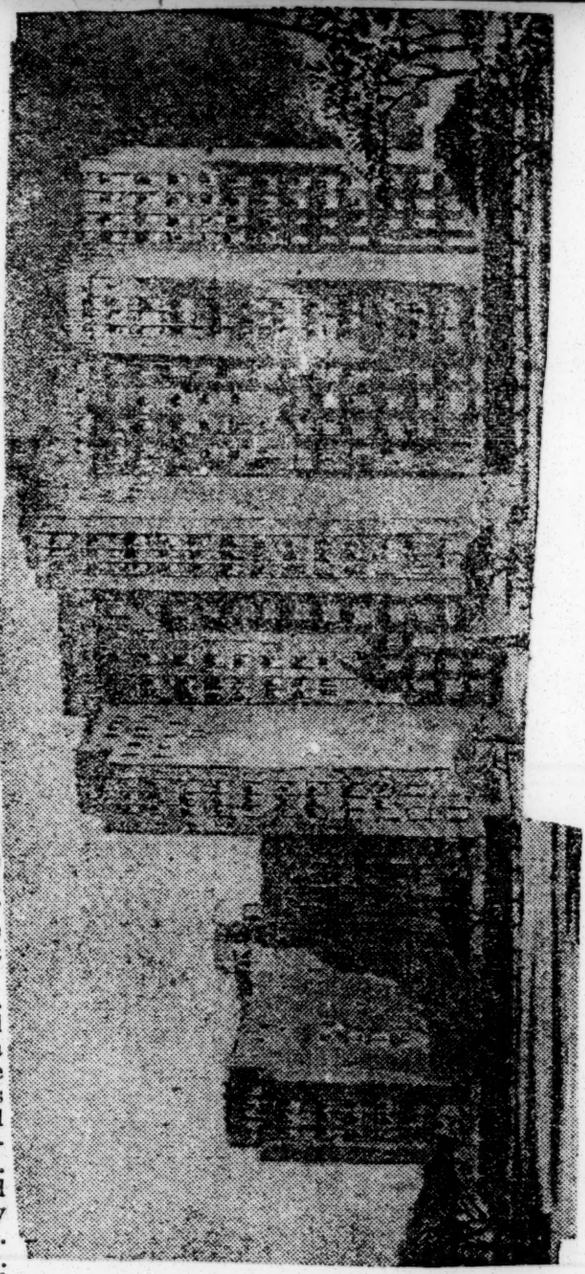
The general hospital section will have fourteen floors, the first being an administration floor, the next ten ward floors with room for sixty-four beds on each; the twelfth the operating floor with eight operating rooms; the thirteenth a mezzanine for observation of operations, and the fourteenth recreation roofs and gymnasium.

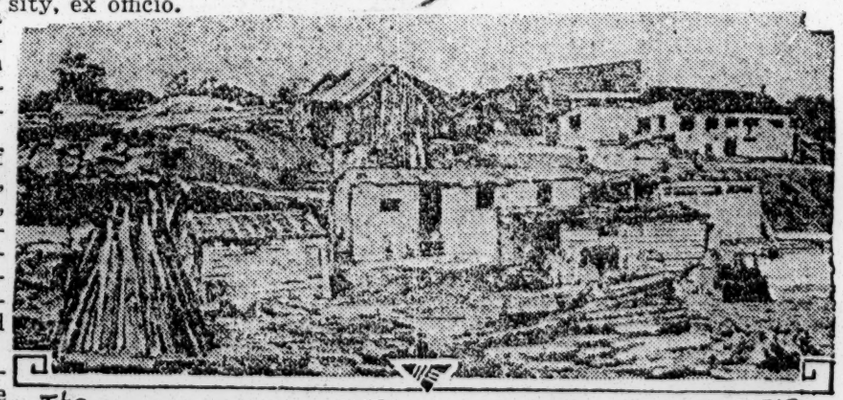
Wards will have from one to twelve beds each. It is desired to eliminate the large and cheerless effect of the average ward. Each floor will have three sun parlors, two diet kitchens, clinical laboratory, minor operation room, reception room, class room and utility rooms.

The medical centre idea is being widely adopted, hospital authorities say. A $10,000,000 center is being built at the University of Iowa, with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation; in Rochester $11,000,000 has been subscribed for a centre; Yale and Harvard have centres and Johns Hopkins University is planning to seek several millions to enlarge its already extensive plant. Nowhere, however, according to the Joint Administrative Board of the New York project, has the idea been carried out in its most ideal form or on a scale commensurate with the needs of a city like New York, as it is planned to do here.

The site has been donated by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness and Edward S. Harkness, her son. Columbia University already has the promise of the $3,000,000 necessary for its section of the first building, and Presbyterian Hospital has $2,500,000 toward the $7,000,000 it needs.

The Joint Administrative Board is composed of William Barclay Parsons, chairman; Edward S. Harkness, John G. Milburn, Dr. Walter B. James, Dean Sage and Dean Henry W. De Forest of the Medical School of Columbia University, ex officio.





The SQUATTERS' SETTLEMENT WHICH OCCUPIED the SITE of ANDREW CARNEGIE'S RESIDENCE WHERE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL WAS BUILT.

Hospital – 1924. New York.

Colored Men Confer With Bellevue Trustee Head on Representation in Harlem

Discuss Matter of Having Negro Physicians and Surgeons Named on Staff of Hospital Located in Center of Largest Negro Race Community in the United States.

New York Age

CORPS OF COLORED NURSES NOW INSTALLED IN WARDS OF HARLEM HOSPITAL, AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL IS IN FULL OPERATION

3-29-24

Dr. McGrath, President, Board of Trustees, Declares There Is No Rule Which Would in Any Way Discriminate in Appointments on Account of Race.

Early in February, this year, a group of three men called on Dr. John J. McGrath, president of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, under whose control is the Harlem Hospital, and discussed with him the matter of having colored physicians on the visiting staff of the uptown institution. The group was made up of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Dr. H. Conrad Vincent, and Fred R. Moore of The Age.

The matter was considered in all its phases and Dr. McGrath was candid in pointing out that there was every intention on part of the officials controlling the hospitals of the city to afford all the recognition possible to physicians of all races.

Within the past year and a quarter, the Harlem Hospital has opened its wards to colored nurses, and there has also been opened a nurse training school in which special effort is made to afford an opportunity for colored girls to acquire the training necessary to the career of a graduate nurse. Other departments of the hospital have also been opened to colored members of allied professions—the dental clinics, dietetics division, and others, and several physicians have been admitted to serve in the out-patients clinics.

Colored Interns Bellevue.

The particular mat now being considered are the secur of Negro graduates in medicine as internes, and the placing of colored physicians on the regular visiting staff. It was pointed out by Dr. McGrath that a number of colored internes have served at Bellevue Hospital, and that applicants for internships at the Harlem institution properly qualifying would undoubtedly be appointed.

With regard to the medical and surgical staff, it was pointed out that positions on this staff were held by physicians who had been, as a rule, serving over extended periods, and that changes were infrequent. It is entirely possible, however, for colored physicians and surgeons to qualify, and there is no reason why the race should not secure opportunities for this service. This conference was of a character that indicated the probability of a satisfactory solution of the Harlem Hospital problem.

Some time later, under date of February 21, the Tammany Negro Democratic leader, Ferdinand Q. Morton, a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, addressed a letter to Dr. McGrath, taking issue with officials of the institution with reference to naming colored physicians to the hospital staff, and allegeing discrimination in the matter by reason of race and color.

Repplies to Morton.

Commenting on this letter, Dr. McGrath expressed surprise that Commissioner Morton, a member of the City Administration, should have been so discourteous as to give his letter to the public press before it had been received by the addressee. Such action, he said, gave it the appearance of trying to make political capital out of the matter, without any real interest as to whether or not colored physicians and surgeons ever got into the hospital. Under date of February 27, Dr. McGrath sent a reply to Commissioner Morton, but the reply was not given to the press.

Dr. McGrath's letter to Mr. Morton was as follows:

(COPY)
BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS
New York City
February 27, 1924.

Hon Ferdinand Q. Morton,
Municipal Civil Service Commission,
Municipal Building, New York.
Dear sir:

Your communication of Februtry 21st received. I wish to state that you have been incorrectly informed in the matter of the appointment of colored physicians to the medical and surgical staff of Harlem Hospital. There is no rule in existence which in any way would discriminate in appointments of this sor on account of the race of the applicant

Very truly yours

(Signed)
JOHN J. McGRATH, M.D.
President, Board of Trustees

Lincoln Hospital to Graduate Forty

The twenty-third annual commencement exercises of the Lincoln Hospital and Home Training School for Nurses will be held in the Van Santvoord Memorial Chapel, Lincoln Hospital, East 141st street and Southern boulevard, Tuesday, May 27, at 3 P. M.

The 1924 graduating class consists of the following:

Elizabeth Mary Jackson, Newark, N. J.; Irene Samson Ross, Danville, Va.; Ruth Peters Beach, Huntington, W. ; Gertrude L. Jones, Middletown, N. J.; Claudia Cecile Maginel, Augusta, Ga.; Ruth Hodges, New York City; Martha W. Jackson, Cranford, N. J.; Wilhelmina A. Cooke, Nassau, Bahamas; Hen Ruth Francis, Bermuda, B. W. I.; Pereta Helen Dorsey, Washington, D. C.; Beulah Pauline Simpson, Greenville, S. C.

Bess Lyons Braddon, Steubenville, Ohio; Magdalene Lucretia Cooper, Monrovia, Liberia, W. A.; Rosetta Clarke, Petersburg, Va.; Annie Eliza Edness, Bermuda, B. W. I.; Felicitia Sterrett, New York City; Dorothy Francelia Jenkins, Bristol, Conn.; Iris Vilain, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Hilda Blanche Townsend, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Nellie Marguerite Cass, Boston, Mass.; Beryl M. Barnett, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Ruby L. Williams, Jackson, Tenn.; Jennie Susan Trezevant, Columbia, S. C.; Alice Christine Brooks, Newport, R. I.; Nerissa C. Matthews, Richmond Va.

Esther Mae Ambleman, Englewood, N. J.; Lulu Signora Scott, Providence, R. I.; Fannie Violet Browne, Harrisburg, Pa.; Frankie Sophronia Siegler, Augusta, Ga.; Maggie Laura Nevils, St. Louis, Mo.; Zurline Marie Wolff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ethel Cannard Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Agnes Louise Gibbs, New York City; Florine E. Brooks, Steelton, Pa.; Alice Lillian Higginbotham, Trenton, N. J.; Gladys Elizabeth Weeks, West Newton, Mass.; Evelyn Ellsworth Woods, Boston, Mass.; Flora Blair Godfrey, Charlotte Court House, Va.; Louise Lovette Malone, Henderson, N. C.; Viola Muriel Francis, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

DR. WALLER APPOINTED

HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13.—History was made for the medical profession among our group, when it was announced that the board of trustees of the Trinity hospital had confirmed the appointment of Dr. Owen M. Waller as a member of the associate staff of the Brooklyn Cancer Research hospital. This is the first time in the history of this city that one of our group have been so honored.

Dr. Waller

Dr. Owen M. Waller is a native of Virginia, having been born at Eastville in 1868. He attended St. Mary's Academy, graduating in 1881. He then went to England, where he entered Oxford University, remaining seven years, taking a general course and specializing in the classics. Dr. Waller also took up theology, for he entered the General Theological seimnary and studied for three years, completing his course in 1892.

Dr. Waller has pastored some of the most important and largest churches in the country. Upon graduation he was appointed as assistant pastor of St. Philip's P. E. church, New York city. In 1896 he was called to Washington, D. C., where he was rector of St. Philip's for nine years.

6-14-24

While pastoring in Washington Dr. Waller decided to take up the study of medicine, and entered Howard university, finishing in 1903. He served as interne at the Freedman's hospital in Washington. In 1904 Dr. Waller moved here.

Dr. Waller has the distinction of being a fellow of the American Medical society. He is also a member of the Kings County Medical society. He is a member of many fraternities and civic bodies.

MYSTERY IN SHOOTING AT WHITE HOME

Husband of Actress Is Shot in Hip

Chicago Defender

New York, Sept. 19.—Aroused over the failure to hear from her husband in two weeks, and over reports that he seldom spent the nights at home, and also over her failure to find him in a few nights before, when she sought to get him over a long distance telephone at 2 a. m., Mrs. Ina Duncan White, well known actress and member of "Betwixt and Between" company, now playing in Washington, boarded a midnight train from that city Friday and hurried to New York to find out why.

Mrs. White arrived at their home 212 W. 138th St., in the exclusive neighborhood of Harlem, early Friday morning and found her husband, Luther White out. When he came in finally, Mrs. White was preparing breakfast.

9-20-24

There was a brief argument; explanations were demanded, then a muffled pistol shot was heard. Mrs White sought a physician. Later a taxicab was summoned and Mr. White was taken to Dr. Powell's x-ray laboratory, 2362 Seventh Ave. He was removed from there to Dr. Wiley Wilson's sanitarium, 2354 Seventh Ave., where a bullet was removed from his hip.

With instructions to physicians to give her husband the best of care, Mrs. White boarded a train for Washington to be in time for the show's evening performance. Mr White is now out of danger and is said to be at his home.

The affair has been hushed. The injured man told friends that he shot himself in spite of the physician's claim that the location of the wound made it almost impossible to have been self-inflicted.

The Whites, who are popular in New York society, were married last January. White is Miss Duncan's third husband. It is reported that she administered a horse-whipping to a prominent Bostonian when she was a member of "Runnin' Wild," which was playing there.

Mrs. White was one of the former stars of "Shuffle Along," and is now a principal in Salem and Tutt Whitney's show, "Betwixt and Between," which is showing this week at the Regent theater in Baltimore.

Hospital—1924.

New Jersey.

FIRST NEGRO NAMED ON STAFF OF ESSEX CO. INDIANA HOSPITAL

Dr. Bertram Jones, Pharmacist, First on Civil Service List, World War Veteran, Get Over Brook Place.

Newark, N. J.—Dr. Bertram Jones has been appointed pharmacist at Over Brook, the Essex County Hospital for the Insane.

N. Y. Age 8-2-24

This is the first time that any member of the race has received any appointment of this kind in New Jersey. Dr. Jones, in the civil service examination, stood highest on the list, and in addition to this is a World War veteran.

This appointment is made by the County Board of Freeholders. The Board at the present time is composed largely of members of the Republican League, which is the independent wing of the Republican party. Dr. Jones was endorsed for his position by Dr. W. G. Alexander and J. E. Sadler, colored leaders of the Republican League.

Hospital — 1924

Louisiana.

THE FLINT-GOODRICH HOSPITAL

The one hospital maintained by the Board of Education for Negroes, outside of the one connected with Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., is the Flint-Goodrich Hospital on Canal Street, New Orleans, La., which also provides complete and special courses in nurse training.

The Superintendent Dr. T. Restin Heath, is both a minister and a physician. His work in the emergency hospital results in winning scores of souls each year to Christ. Mrs. Heath being a trained nurse and having a real passion for the work makes them both admirably adapted to the field to which the church has called them.

New Orleans is the center of a vast empire through which runs the main arteries of travel and commerce, toward the Gulf. From all these sources there come to this hospital emergency cases, that could not be so well cared for otherwise, and but for this hospital would suffer serious neglect. Its demand can be understood from the way it is crowded and the numbers applying who cannot be served from lack of room.

An adjoining lot has been purchased and a new building will soon be under construction. This will make possible a much larger number of students in the school of training as well as providing by so much more means for caring for those in distress. We have arrangements with Dr. Heath by which any of our missionaries preparing for Africa can here secure the best of preparation for emergency and first aid calls, such as constantly come to our missionaries on the field.

Hospitals—1924.

Louisiana.

New Sanitarium Opened by Lodge in Louisiana

Alexandria, La., June 6.—A sanitarium which will be conducted under the auspices of the Wise Sons and Daughters, a fraternal organization made up of members of our Race, will be opened Sunday, June 15, according to announcement made by the promoters. The sanitarium will be under the personal supervision of the Rev. Dr. D. A. Anderson.

More than 500 persons of all walks of life are expected to attend the opening of this sanitarium, which is said to be one of the most beautiful institutions in this section of the country.

Chicago Defender
6-14-24

Hospital — 1924.

Louisiana.

NEGRO HOSPITAL PLANS TO ERECT NEW BUILDINGS

La.

Institution Declared to Be Serving Thousands of Patients.

Proud of its record of cases and its place on the list of hospitals approved by the American College of Surgeons, officials of the Flint-Goodrich hospital for negroes at 1566 Canal street are making preparations for additional buildings to meet the increased demands.

The hospital is serving 100,000 negroes in New Orleans and is open to 1,500,000 negroes in the vicinity, according to Ellsworth Scott. It was founded for the care of negro patients and the training of negro nurses.

Last year, besides turning out a class of competent nurses, 3621 patients were treated in the outside clinic, 1421 of them free of charge. A total of 1023 bed cases received care in the hospital and service valued at $11,251 was given. During the last four years the hospital has enrolled sixty-four nurses, eight mid-wives, an interne and twelve public health nurses for post-graduate work. In the same period the institution has graduated twenty-one nurses, six mid-wives and twelve post-graduates in public health nursing. During the four-year period the hospital's endowment has been raised from $50,000 to $79,000 and free service to the extent of $34,939 has been given, it is stated.

2-10-24

The Flint-Goodrich hospital is considered the largest and best equipped general hospital for negroes within 300 miles and its training school for nurses is believed to be the largest and most efficient of its kind in Louisiana and adjoining states. The hospital building is a three-story brick structure, thoroughly equipped with modern appliances and every convenience. The main building contains nine wards, with from two to ten beds each, and three private rooms—a capacity of fifty-six beds. There are three bath rooms.

The operating suite comprises the main operating room, a dressing room, a sterilizing room and a doctors' bath room, all up-to-date. The Phyllis Wheatly Maternity ward affords free care for unfortunate girls and expectant mothers unable to pay for maternity service. Two motor ambulances are operated by the hospital.

During the last year 123 physicians and surgeons gave the Flint-Goodrich hospital their patronage, it is stated.

The training of nurses has, from the beginning, been an important feature of the work. Complying with requirements of the Louisiana state board of nurse examiners, the course of training covers a three-year period. Nurses in training live in the homes provided. A course of mid-wifery also has been arranged.

An excellent report of the institution was given by Dr. John T. Crebbin, inspector for the Louisiana nurses' board of examiners.

"The hospital was found in the usual orderly and clean condition," stated the report. "It is with pleasure that we report the installation of an up-to-date laundry and the erection of an out-door clinic building. Dr. T. Restin Heath, superintendent, is qualified for the position he occupies. Our relationship has been most satisfactory; we have always found him ready to comply with the rules and requirements of the board."

Six of the institution's graduate nurses hold positions in the United States Veteran's Bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. One nurse, who graduated fifteen years ago, it is stated, passed the civil service examinations for that institution with an average grade of 86 per cent. According to hospital authorities, not one of the nurses trained there has failed to pass the state board examinations. One nurse made as high as 95 per cent while another passed three perfect examinations.

Missouri.

Hospital - 1924.

St. Louis Hospital Is Overcrowded

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4.—City Hospital No. 2 for colored patients is badly overcrowded.

Afro-American 9-5-24

With space sufficient for only 110 beds, 220 beds are crowded in and the average daily number of patients is 244. The city appropriated over a million dollars for a new colored hospital.

Hospital - 1924. Illinois.

WILSON HOSPITAL CLAIMED TO BE UNSANITARY

Investigator Confirms Current Rumors About This Institution

According to confidential reports and investigations conducted by this paper another one of our institutions has taken an awful moral slump—namely, The Wilson Hospital, which is located at 38th Street and Vernon Avenue. When this home of the sick was known as the Fort Dearborn Hospital the conditions there were at least sanitary. Now that it has changed hands altogether the state has even taken some very serious steps.

State Charter Revoked

When the medical officials from the Department of Registration, down at Springfield, came up here to give the hospital an inspection, they found the conditions so unsanitary that they advised the Board of Registration to withdraw the accredited charter that the hospital was holding, which was obtained through the members who controlled the place before it was taken over by the Wilson Brothers. This was the first step in the downfall of the "Old Fort Dearborn," an institution that the race had looked upon with great pride.

Unsanitary Conditions Plentiful

There was no kick due the health department when they took the drastis steps that they did, when they forced the board of directors of the Vernon Avenue "failure" to turn their registration papers over to the state authorities. The first thing that caught the eyes of the inspectors was the fact that the patients that were suffering with non-contagious diseases and clean surgical cases were placed in the same ward with those that were "attempting" to recuperate from more serious diseases, the contagious ones.

One Sink Used

Next thing that was learned was the fact that the dishes that were used by the many patients, one and all, were washed in the same sink. These conditions looked as if the medical attendants wanted their patients to stay there as long as possible, and that they were trying to be as unsanitary as the law would allow. The law does not attempt to dictate to the authorities of an institution of this kind as to how they should run their place of "business." They have only one step that they take. That step is to erase you from the accredited list of hospitals. This means, that those young men and women who are interning and studying there are not eligible to take a state examination.

Nurses Treated Like Prisoners

Mrs. Wilson, the wife of one of the Wilson brothers, acts in the capacity of head nurse. It has been stated on good authority that Mrs. Wilson has never had any training as a nurse, and that she is merely a doctor's wife. She has some mighty rigid laws that she governs the nurses under. She does not allow the girls who are under her to have but one night a week off, and they are not permitted to take a couple of hours a day off for fresh air, not even during the time that is supposed to be their "rest" period. The nurses also have to contend with some unsanitary conditions, chiefly among which is the fact that when they are in the nurses' dining room having a meal they have to force their food down due to the fact that waste water from a washroom above constantly splashes about their feet and upsets their stomachs. This condition is due to faulty drain pipes. There are rumors that they are seeking other places of employment.

Hospital —1924.

Georgia.

CHARITY HOSPITAL RENDERS FINE REPORT

837 Patients Treated 244 Operations Performed During Year

The annual report of the Charity Hospital and Training School for Nurses has just been released for the year. 1923. The report shows many items of interest to the general public which is the owner of the institution and the accounting of the stewards of the public trust is very creditable.

This institution founded in 1893 as a private instituton by the Drs. Cornelius and Alice McKane was reorganized in the interest of the public in 1900 under its present name with a board of trustees and clinical staff.

The first staff was composed of Dr. T. J. Davis, superintendent; Drs. J. H. Bugg, J. Walter Williams, S. P. Lloyd, J. C. Whaley and P. E. Love. Since that time the following have acted as superintendents Drs Buggs deceased; Lloyd, deceased; J. Walter Williams, deceased; G. W. Smith, resigned, and the present incumbent, Dr. W. C. Blackman. The present staff consists of Dr. W. C. Blackman, superintendent; Drs. P. E. Love, I. D. Williams, W. A. Harris, C. C. Middleton and Melton Bryant.

The present building, which is very inadequate for its needs, has 42 beds including five private rooms, 3 for female patients and 2 for male. Its building fund at present is $3,794.20, deposited in local banks and to be used only for building purposes.

The institution, which is the only hospital in the city where Negro physicians are allowed to practice, is supported by the pay of private patients and a city appropriation which beginning the first of this year will be $200.00 a month and a county appropriation of $500.00 annually and other donations.

The report shows that the hospital in its care for the poor of the city and county has operated at a very distinct loss, the cost to the city being 40 cents per diem for each patient and the cost to the hospital for caring for that patient being $1.05. In as much as the report shows that there were 5,748 charity days, it does not take very much calculating to see that the hospital had to take care of a heavy loss in caring for its poor.

The hospital took care of during the year 837 patients of which more than half, 454, were charity cases. The surgical cases numbered 460 with a total of 244 operations.

One of the most remarkable features disclosed by the report is the very low death rate reported. With a total of 837 patients including 460 surgical cases the corrected mortality was only 5 1-2 per cent. When one considers the conditions including the extremely poor vitality of nearly all hospital cases among our people under which the staff and visiting doctors had to work, the precentage is very evidence of the class of work done at this institution which has served the public so faithfully all these years.

The report in detail follows:

Patients left in hospital January 1, Operations: city, 51; county, 6; total, 52.

Patients year 1923: city, 393; county, 61; pay, 383; total, 837.

Hospital days: city, 4889; county, 859; pay, 2884; total, 8632.

Surgical cases: city, 168; county, 19; pay, 273; total, 460

Operations: city, 5,; county, 6; pay, 187; total, 244.

Births: city, 34; county, 1; pay, 17; total, 5p.

Deaths: city, 25; county,5; pay, 37; total, 67.

Moribund: city, 9; county, 0; pay, 14; total, 23.

Left in hospital December 31, 1923: city, 10; county, 1; pay 4; total, 15.

Cost per diem: to the city, 40 cents plus: to the county, 50 cents plus.

Atlanta and Her Hospital Facilities Now and In 1890

By DR. H. R. BUTLER.

Back in 1890 the city of Atlanta had no hospital of its own. There was an old house on the northwest corner of Ivy St. and Edgewood Ave., that was used for that purpose. It was a mere make-shift and a very poor make-shift at that. The only real hospital in the city was St. Joseph's Infirmary — a Catholic institution—on Courtland St., near Baker. It was much smaller than it is today. These two places took care of the white patients. There was no place in the city where a colored patient could be taken during sickness or for an operation, regardless of the necessity.

If it became necessary to operate on a colored patient the friends and relatives, under the direction of the doctors, would prepare a room in the house as best they could, by sweeping the walls and floors and scrubbing the floors the day before the operation. Then the morning the operation was to be done you would think there was going to be a hog killing if you were to judge by the boiling of large pots of water. Then when the surgeon came there would begin the boiling of instruments and sheets and towels and the preparing of bowls and basins and the making of solutions. This was no easy job when you take into consideration that there were no colored graduate nurses in those days and the doctors had to depend upon as stated above, relatives, friends and old-time nurse, when one could be located. Back in those days colored people were operated on under such conditions and not many patients died, either. God was just on their side, that is all.

You must take under advisement another thing; the houses did not have running water in them—wells were all the go then—neither did the colored people have the beautiful homes they have nowadays.

Finally it developed in the minds of some good white citizens to erect Grady Hospital. One of the ways money was raised for that institution was by the white children selling bricks at ten cents each. I very well remember, and I guess Dr. T. H. Salter remembers also, when one day two little white girls called on us and asked that we buy some brick for Grady Hospital. The first question I asked was, 'Will there be any provisions made for colored patients?" The little innocent girls replied, "We don't know, but we hope so, since it is to be a city hospital." When it was finished it had its colored wards. They were not much, but they were better than none. As usual, from the start it had a bad name among our people and many died at home that could have been helped had they gone to Grady. Then when they did find out what benefits could be gotten at a hospital, they crowded it to over-flow. Then came improvements there and additional space, and yet it is so crowded until it is sometimes impossible to get needy cases into the institution. They are doing good service there, so I am told. They have a splendid plant. I have been in and studied in hospitals in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Montreal, Canada; Quebec, Canada; London, Liverpool and Leeds, England; Paris, France and Rome, Italy, and taking all things under consideration I think Grady measures up fairly well so far as equipment is concerned; I am not prepared to say about the service in full, since I have not had the opportunity to see the staff in action.

Then sprang up many other hospitals for white patients. This was due, among other reasons, to the desire of other doctors to have a chance at hospital practice. Then came the colored hospital at the Atlanta School of Medicine, which went out of existence when that school went in with the Southern Medical School.

Then Selman Seminary opened up its nurse training school and soon followed with its small hospi

...ave been
...n. This hos-
...inction of hav-
...ng pati... s ... ...ll the railroads
entering the city that meet with
accidents, also the street railway.

The leading white physicians and surgeons of the city operate on and treat their patients there as well as a large number of our own doctors. But I want to see every one

Millen Hospital Adding Annex for Colored Race

The Millen Hospital has let contract, and work has commenced on the annex which is being provided exclusively for colored people. It will consist of eight beds, with separate operating room, modern plumbing and latest system of ventilation and lighting, and will be complete within itself and entirely separate from the main hospital.

This annex will fill a distinct need of the community, and perfect the already splendid hospital facilities which has long been the pride of Jenkins county.

of our fifty or more doctors enter their patients there. We do not seem to know what we really have. It is not what it ought to be and it is not what it will be, but it will be what it should be much sooner if we all would pull together and make it thus. Out from Mercy Hospital may yet go some of the world's greatest medical scientists if they would come in and develop their talents. Everyone cannot be a surgeon; we need x-ray experts, neurologists; eye, ear and nose specialists, and diagnosticians. All of these could be developed right in Mercy hospital if our young doctors would apply themselves; if they would only use what they have in their hands. They are sleeping over gold mines and diamond mines. The internes at other hospitals are using our material, why not use it ourselves? NOW LET US ALL LAY ASIDE OUR LITTLE SELVES and our little dislikes and resolve to make Mercy Hospital OUR HOSPITAL, and the BEST of its kind in north GEORGIA. It can be done, it should be done and it must be done.

Just in the rear of 151 Houston st., tonight a young woman is dying that would live had the doctors been able to get her in the hospital early in January, but they would not take her at Grady and she had no money to go elsewhere, so she goes to God to tell him about cruel humanity.

Hospital — 1924.

Florida.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 29, 1924

Palm Beach Group Begins Drive for Pine Ridge Hospital

Committee Dispenses With Annual Entertainment for $10,000 Campaign; Art Exhibit Is Continued

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—The Pine Ridge negro hospital, one of Palm Beach's most worthy charities, has always been aided by a special entertainment in the Cocoanut Grove. This season the committee decided not to give an entertainment, but to try raising $10,000 by private subscription. Mrs. Frederick Ebey, Mrs. Irving H. Chase and Mr. Earl P. Charlton are authorized to receive subscriptions.

The Women's Guild of Bethseda-by-the-Sea held its weekly meeting with Mrs. D. O. Wickham to-day at the Breakers.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. J. Cosden, will conclude her stay to-day and will start for New York. Prince and Princess Christian of Hesse will end their visit with Dr. and Mrs. Preston Pope Satterwhite and will start to-morrow for Aiken, S. C., to join the princess's mother and their children.

Many smart luncheon parties were given at the Beach Club, where Mr. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. Thomas M. Robertson, Mrs. William Thaw 3d, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Honore Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Willys, Mrs. W. R. Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell, Mr. Sidney Dillon Ripley and many others entertained. Among those giving dinners were Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Kauffman, Mr. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. Niles Florman, who had twenty-three guests; Mr. and Mrs. George Sloan, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst and Mr. George Post jr.

Captain and Mrs. John Brandner, of New York, arrived here on the yacht Claribel. With them as guests are Mr. and Mrs. John Golden, of New York, and Miss Taliaferro, of Nashville. They are on their way to visit Mr. George Fowler at his sugar plantation in Cuba.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hayes, of the yacht Charmae, gave a tea party in the Cocoanut Grove. Departing for Philadelphia next week will be Mr. and Mrs. Harry Michell and the Misses Helen and Florence Michell, who are at the Breakers. Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard jr. gave a dinner at Casa del Pastor for Dr. and Mrs. Archibald R. Gardner, of New York, this evening. Mr. Mulford and Mr. Philip Rhinelander will be joined on the Harmony on Monday by Mrs. Vincent S. Mulford and Miss Madeleine Mulford.

Among the bachelor set this season are Captain Byron Tait, of London; Captain George Gibson, of Toronto; Major Edward Johnston, of Toronto, and Mr. Grdon McGillivray, of Toronto.

Mme. Frieda Hempel gave a program of Jenny Lind songs to-night at the concert of the Society of Arts at Mr. Joseph Riter's at which sixty-eight subscribers and their guests will attend.

Mrs. Rawson Lyman Wood has concluded her visit to Countess Maitland and is now staying with Mr. and Mrs. George Sloane jr. at their villa.

The exhibition of old masters by Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Clark still continues and Mr. Jo Davidson is exhibiting sculpture at the Glenn Hodges Galleries, including a new bust of Mr. Otto H. Kahn, and two others, just completed, one of Mrs. George Rassmussen and another of Mrs. Harry Payne Bingham.

Mr. Arthur Schlesinger has returned with Mr. Robert Kubin from a trip to Havana by aeroplane and is giving a costume party in honor of Miss Adelaide Kubin at the Danse de Mer this evening.

Mrs. Mildred Gautier Newton and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick jr., who have been visiting Mr. James Deering in his winter home, in Miami, have returned. On March 7 at the Club de Montmartre a costume ball will be given to celebrate the tennis tournament.

Mr. John Charles Thomas, the guest of Mrs. George A. Dobyne, will sing at a tea and musicale on Monday afternoon. He has accepted an engagement with the Paris Opera for the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver O'Donnell, of Westbury, N. Y., will give a luncheon to-morrow in honor of the annual costume ball of the Cocoanuts at Whitehall to-morrow evening, which will include fifty guests.

Mr. James R. Hyde has returned from New York and is staying at the Everglades Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Adams entertained at luncheon on their houseboat for Countess Von Bernsdorff and Mr. and Mrs. Phinney Earle, who motored from Miami to spend the day here. Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie Parsons, of Montclair, N. J., are at the Breakers.

Mr. Jo Davidson, the sculptor, was entertained at a luncheon given in his honor by Colonel and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers on board their yacht. Mrs. James H. Hyde is with them.

Mayor Hylan, who played golf at the Country Club to-day, lowered his score eighteen holes to 101. He played with Mr. J. Clarence Davies and defeated Mr. Franklin Simon and Mr. Josph O'Brien, with whom he lunched at the clubhouse. Mrs. Hylan was guest of honor at a large luncheon for ladies in the garden grill at which the wife of Mayor Hylan's physician, Mrs. Harry Swift, of New York, was hostess.

Dr. John Harriss and Commissioner McDonald are giving a dinner for Mayor and Mrs. Hylan to-night.

Hospitals—1924.

Georgia.

INCREASE IN DEATHS IN GEORGIA IN 1923

Dr. W. A. Davis, director of the bureau of vital statistics of the state board of health, on Tuesday gave out figures on the death rate in Georgia during 1923.

These figures cover all deaths for which death certificates were filed. During the year there were filed 37,394 death certificates, of which 19,232 were for white and 18,152 for negro deaths, while 10 records were incomplete as to sex or race.

These figures show an increase over 1922 of 2,388 deaths, while there was an increase in 1922 of 2,566 over 1921. This increase, however, probably is due to the more thorough enforcement of the law by local registrars of births and deaths, rather than indicating any increase in the death rate of the state, it was pointed out.

Of the 37,394 deaths, 8.6 per cent were stillborn as compared with 9 per cent in 1922 and in 1921. Among the white in 1923 the stillborn composed 7.6 per cent and among the negroes 9.8 per cent of the total deaths.

Deaths On Increase.

Exclusive of stillbirths, the 34,143 deaths indicate a rate for the state of 12.1 deaths per 1,000 population. The rate for the white population was 9.9 and for the negro 16.1. In 1922, for the total population, the rate was 11.4, for the white 9.4, and the negroes 15.0. The year 1923 shows an increase of five white deaths and 11 negro deaths per 10,000 population over the rate of 1922.

	Total Deaths	Death Rates
Total population	34,143	12.1
Total white population	17,771	9.9
Male white	9,371	10.4
Female white	8,397	9.5
Total negro population	16,372	16.1
Male negro	8,240	16.6
Female negro	8,129	15.6

The death rate among the negroes was 6.2 per 1,000 higher than among the whites; .9 higher among the male whites than the females, and one higher among the male negroes than among the females.

CITIES OVER 10,000.

Death Rate for	1923.	1922.	Deaths for 1923. White.	Deaths for 1923. Negro.	Death Rate 1923. White.	Death Rate 1923. Negro.
Albany	11.6	11.1	61	77	x10.2	x11.3
Athens	16.6	18.9	143	172	13.5	25.0
Atlanta	18.0	15.7	2,169	2,038	14.1	29.2
Augusta	19.5	18.4	492	618	15.2	25.3
Brunswick	13.1	13.2	74	127	x9.1	16.1
Columbus	22.4	17.9	425	329	17.1	22.2
LaGrange	13.3	11.6	176	108	....	....
Macon	18.9	18.3	474	644	14.6	25.7
Rome	24.5	22.1	240	133	23.4	38.7
Savannah	18.9	18.4	582	1,144	12.2	27.0
Valdosta	12.3	12.4	56	90	x9.6	x14.7
Waycross	16.4	12.8	165	156	18.8	14.6
Georgia	12.1	10.9	17,771	16,372	9.9	16.1

"xThis low rate is probably due to the failure to secure all the death records as no other reason is known why this rate should be lower than that of the state as a whole," Dr. Davis said.

DEATH RATES FOR SOUTHEASTERN STATES—1922-1923.

	Deaths (Exclusive of still births). 1923.	1922.
Kentucky	11.6	
Mississippi		
North Carolina		
South Carolina		
Virginia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Tennessee		

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Of the 37,394 death, 8.6 per cent were stillborn as compared with 9 per cent in 1922 and in 1921. Among the white in 1923 the stillborn composed 7.6 per cent and among the Negroes 9.8 per cent of the total deaths.

Deaths on Increase

Exclusive of stillbirths, the 34,143 deaths indicate a rate for the state of 12.1 deaths per 1,000 population. The rate for the white population was 9.9 and for the Negro 16.1. In 1922, for the total population, the rate was 11.4, for the white 9.4, and the Negroes 15.0. The year 1923 shows an increase of five white deaths and 11 Negro deaths per 10,000 population over the rate of 1922.

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Athens	16.6	18.9	143	172	13.5	25.0
Atlanta	18.0	15.7	2,169	2,038	14.1	29.2
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Brunswick	13.1	13.2	74	127	*9.1	16.1
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DEATH RATES FOR SOUTHEASTERN STATES—1922-1923

	1923 Deaths (Exclusive of still births)	1922
Kentucky	11.6	13.8
Mississippi	11.4	10.8
North Carolina	11.6	11.6
South Carolina	11.8	12.0
Virginia	12.8	12.1
Florida	13.5	12.2
Georgia	11.3	10.3
Tennessee	11.8	10.8

Hospitals—1924.

NO SEGREGATION BRINGS DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION

Because disable Negro veterans of the World War are not segregated at the Walter Reed Hospital but are cared for in the same wards with their white comrades, Representative Joseph Scott Woff, Democrat, of Missouri, has introduced a resolution demanding a congressional investigation into this condition.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War, a white organization, are the chief complainants. They laid buildings and grounds a report stating before the House committe on public that white and colored patients are cared for in the same wards at Walter Reed.

This demand for segregation in a Government hospital under the War Department resulted in the Missouri Congressman introducing his resolution. Because of the presence of colored patients at Walter Reed hospital, white veterans organizations are also opposed to an appropriation of $900,000 for the construction of permanent fireproof structures to replace present unsatisfactory wooden buildings there.

In a public statement, a Mr. Irwin, one of the spokesman for the white organizations, said that "I told the committee last week that white men and Negroes are being treated in the same wards. Some members of the committee said that was hard to believe Today we submitted a report from a man who went through the wards last week and checked the numbers on the beds occupied by Negroes."

W. S. Clark, liaison representative of the fourth district of the Disabled American Veterans, made the investigation. His report shows that in ward 35 where there were 26 white men, two colored men occupied beds numbered 28 and 29; in ward 33 there were 28 white patients, and two colored men occupied beds numbered 14 and 15; in ward 53 there was one colored man occupying bed number 7 and four colored men were discharged last week; in ward 49 there were two colored men occupying beds numbered 20 and 23 and in wards 57 and 58 there was a colored man in each.

Mr. Clark also stated the white and Negroes are segregated in wards 51 and 52 with the Negroes on the first floor and the whites on the second.

Discussing the situation, Mr. Irwin said an official report for October showed there were 123 vacant beds at the veterans bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., which is exclusively for Negroes. He also pointe out that although 700 beds at Walter Reed have been allocated for veterans bureau patients, only 200 are occupied, while at Mount Alto hospital there is a long waiting list.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Representative Wolff calls for the appointment of an investigating committee of five members, three Republicans and two Democrats. It was referred to the committee on rules.

D.C.

1-26-24

Washington

Educational Features of the Freedmen's Hospital

Once an Asylum for "Contrabands," Now a Prime Factor in Training Colored Physicians and a Center for Diffusing Knowledge of Hygiene Among a People in Sore Need of It

By WILLIAM A. WARFIELD, M. D.
Surgeon-in-Chief Freedmen's Hospital

DURING the closing years of the Civil War great numbers of the freed people, or "contrabands," as they were called, came to Washington. Many who were aged and infirm became sick and without means, and it was necessary for the Government to adopt measures for their care. At first temporary quarters and camps were established at different sections of the city. Finally the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum was established. While it was not limited to any special class, it became essentially the poor man's retreat. Later, Howard University Medical School began, in a very limited way, to make use of its wards for the benefit of medical students.

W. A. Warfield, M. D.

It was not until 1894, however, that the hospital began to emerge from its poorhouse features and to develop along educational lines. It was during this year that the interne system was adopted and a training school for nurses was established.

In 1908 the new hospital buildings were occupied and the service organized on a modern basis with up-to-date equipment, thus placing in reach of not only the young colored medical graduates and the student nurses the best possible opportunities but also the physicians of this city, who constituted the visiting staff.

The hospital comprises now an area of four city blocks in buildings and grounds between Fourth and Sixth Streets and W and College Streets, with Howard University in the background. The hospital has cared for 120,055 bed patients since 1875, and during the fiscal year of 1923 has treated 8,492 patients in the outdoor clinics.

The visiting staff comprises 69 persons who have arrived or are about to arrive in the field of medicine. In many instances they have been students in the Howard Medical School. Here they received, in their early training, the direct benefits of the clinical material afforded by the hospital. Many served an internship in the hospital. Subsequent to internship those appointed to the visiting staff have selected their respective fields, and have found the hospital their greatest instructor.

The internes are the immediate aids to the visiting staff. Some of these men have graduated from the Howard University Medical School, and others from distant schools are introduced for the first time to the actual practice of medicine. They are raw recruits in medicine. They have received degrees, but are certainly not prepared to render the highest service to the communities that have offered their education. It becomes a part of our program to train them for efficiency. From them surgeons, internists, trained men in tuberculosis, pediatrics, and other branches of medicine are developed. When they have completed their internship, some spend one year or more in their special fields at Freedmen's.

The program of medical education here is not limited to the undergraduate student, but is extended to the post graduate as well. Each year men who have toiled in various communities journey here for a six weeks' course of study. The hospital has returned them to their communities, all the better for their work here.

The department of nurse training, carrying out its part in the program, gives to young women theoretical instruction as a stepping stone. Hygiene

> I BELIEVE that it is the primary duty of States to supply free public schools for the children in their borders, and that much should be sacrificed and endured by these communities for this purpose. . . . An educated community will demand, and will in some way obtain, suitable educational facilities for all classes of children within its borders; but an ignorant community neither knows nor believes in their education; it has not thought; it suffers daily and hourly by evils —social, commercial, and moral—for which it has no remedy and from which it has no refuge.—*Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, 1882–1885.*

recognition of the needs of patients, and the administration of these needs are taught. The visiting staff renders its service to the young women in the classroom. Then comes actual bedside instruction, and they are taught the art of nursing. Upon graduation, they are eligible for membership in the Freedmen's Hospital Nurse Training Association. In this community their work is carried on as practicing nurses. Their services are often required in hospitals as superintendents and head nurses.

In rendering service to the great masses of people, the educational program of Freedmen's Hospital has its greatest task and response. In its earliest days Freedmen's Hospital was an asylum. The care of the sick gradually grew out of the asylum feature. The clinics for visiting patients have now a scope unlimited and duty in keeping with it. These clinics are so divided that all diseases are covered. Poor economic and hygienic conditions are as much responsible for disease as "social susceptibility," if not more so. The hospital has advised these patients as to hygiene in order to protect themselves and the other members of their families. The emergency dressing station during the fiscal year handled 1,225 accident cases, without regard for race or creed. These cases after treatment are advised for further care, many of them being admitted to the hospital.

Vaccine and serum therapy is a feature in the program for the benefit of school children. Vaccinations, parathyroid inoculations, Schick tests, and tuberculin

tests are means of conserving child health and of insuring a higher health efficiency. The laboratory and the X-ray departments are necessary adjuncts in the confirmation of early diagnosis of tuberculosis, diabetes, etc.; local infections of the ear, nose and throat are recognized in the children as well as adults, and are referred to the various indoor services for correction.

These problems are visible ones, but the hospital's activity has gone to the realm of the invisible. Through the prenatal clinics, it has attempted to handle a difficult problem. From the time of conception to the time of the birth, the mother is guarded and personal hygiene, exercise, and laboratory results are eagerly watched. In this way the maximum care given results in better babies. To further this, the children's clinic begins the problem after birth and carries it to the twelfth year. The parents are happier and healthier, the new born, despite home environments, is developed into a healthy normal being. Truly then, the educational activity of the hospital embraces every opportunity to justify its existence.

Hospitals—1924. Colorado.

"The Lincoln Sanatorium"
Tuberculosis, Asthma and
Rest Cures
Rates Reasonable—Write
DR. I. E. MOORE,
314 W. Williamette St.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Hospital — 1924. Arkansas.

Charter Granted To Nurses' School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28 — (P. N. S.) A charter was granted last Wednesday to the United Friends' Hospital Nurse Training School by Secretary of State Hopper. The trustees are: C. D. Pollaway, G. W. S. Ish, J. H. Freeman, J. R. Curry, M. J. Geary, J. A. Brame, A. H. Brown, J. O. Hickman and Ellastein Bush. The school is located in this city.